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ABSTRACT

Due to continued changes in Louisiana's agricultural economy, the supply and demand for seasonal and year-round farm workers changed during 1970. Therefore, the Rural Manpower Service's major emphases were directed toward worker and employer relations, recruitment, day-haul operations, and limited services to rural non-agricultural workers and employers. Primarily due to the lack of adequate resources, services to the rural non-farm population were limited to periods of little or no local agricultural activities. During 1970, the Rural Manpower Service also emphasized the role of public relations in strengthening public understanding of the agricultural and rural non-agricultural programs. This 1970 annual report presents data on the economic and employment trends, the impact of mechanization and other changes in production methods on seasonal hired workers, recruitment and utilization of farm workers, rural development and other community program activities, and public relations. Tabular data is given for farm placement operations, composition of interstate farm migrant groups, and interstate seasonal agricultural clearance activities. An outlook for the coming year is also presented. (NQ)

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ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT

1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Prepared by

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE

Louisiana Department of Employment Security

F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator

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HOUMAS HOUSE

IN 1857 HOUMAS PLANTATION WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE LARGEST SUGAR PLANTATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. OVER 20,000 ACRES OF SUGARCANE WERE UNDER CULTIVATION REQUIRING FOUR SUGAR MILLS TO PROCESS THE CANE PRODUCED BY JOHN BURNSIDE, ITS OWNER.

TODAY, HOUMAS PLANTATION CONSISTS ONLY OF THE HOUSE AND A FEW ACRES. THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE ACREAGES GAVE WAY TO INDUSTRIALIZATION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN PLANTS MANUFACTURING CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS.

COVER PICTURE BY:

PUBLIC RELATION SECTION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT

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ES-225

Year 1970

State Louisiana

ANNUAL FARM LABOR REPORT

PART I. ANNUAL SUMMARY

PLANNING:

Due to continued changes in the Louisiana Agricultural Economy the supply and demand for seasonal and year-round farm workers is also changing. Major emphases in 1970 were directed toward Worker and Employer Relations, Recruitment, Day Haul Operations and limited services to rural non-agricultural workers and employers. Services to the rural non-farm population were limited to periods of little or no local agricultural activities. The lack of adequate resources was the primary reason for the limited services rendered to the rural non-farm segment.

A. Changes in Administrative Organization.

The number of positions allocated to the Rural Manpower Service remained the same for 1970. However, there was a shift in positions allocated to some area offices. They are as follows:

1. Hammond Area Office. One (1) E.S. Supervisor I. Three (3) E.S. Technicians (An increase of one (1) E.S. Technician position)
2. Alexandria Area Office. One (1) E.S. Technician (A loss of one (1) E.S. Technician position)
3. New Iberia Area Office. One (1) E.S. Supervisor I. Two (2) E.S. Technicians (An increase of one (1) E.S. Supervisor I position)

In addition to the above changes, some readjustments were made in administrative office personnel. They are as follows:

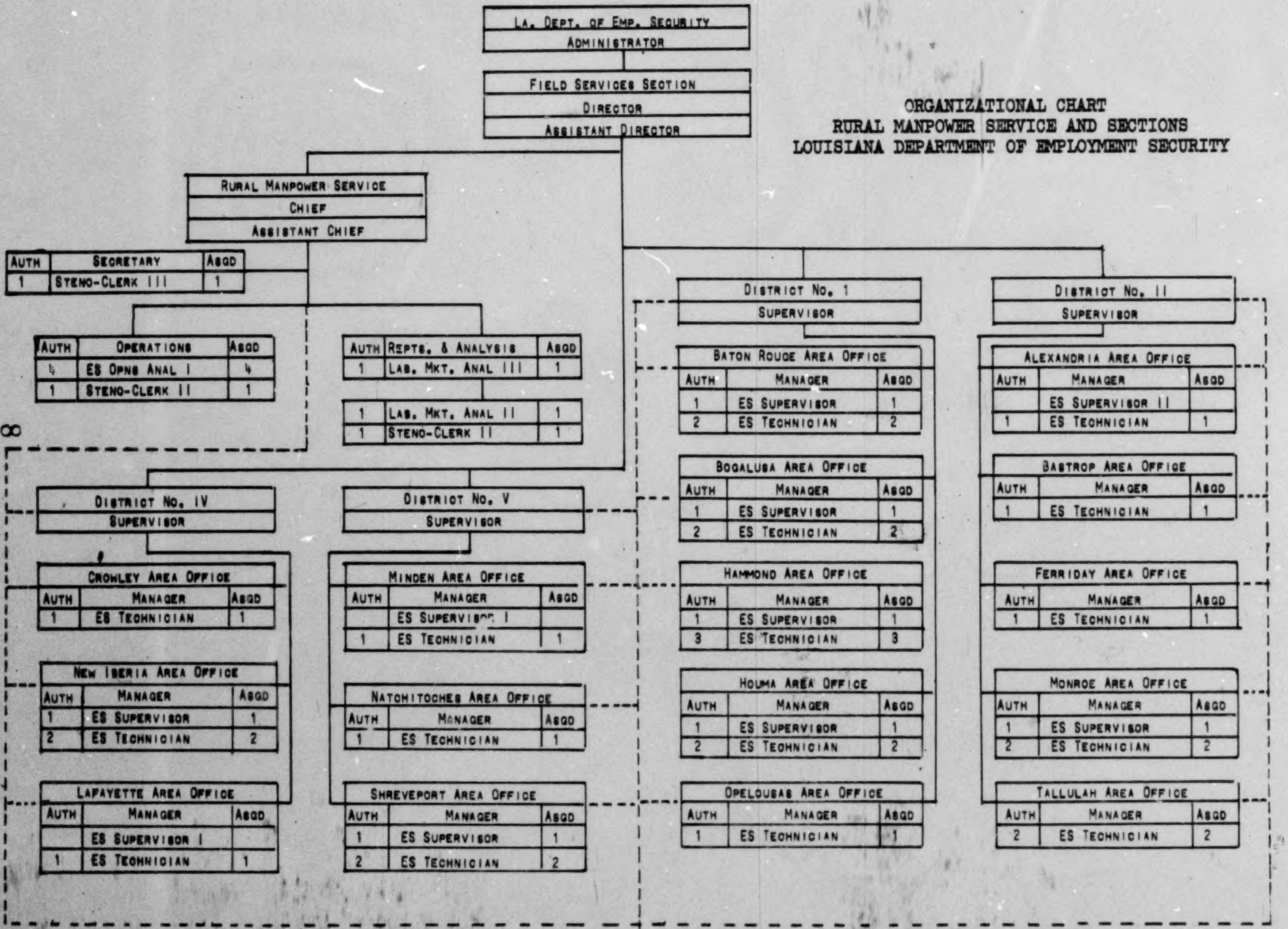
1. Elevation of one (1) E.S. Operations Analyst I to an E.S. Operations Analyst II as Assistant Chief with primary responsibility to supervising four (4) Operations Analysts and one (1) Steno Clerk II in training and field operations. He will report directly to the Chief of Rural Manpower Service.
2. Reassigning one (1) Labor Market Analyst III position to supervision with primary responsibility to supervising one (1) Labor Market Analyst II, one (1) Steno Clerk II, and conducting statewide training and reporting programs. He will report directly to the Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

   Note: The changes in Administrative Staff Assignments were made for the following reasons:

1. To relieve the Chief of Rural Manpower Service of routine tasks.
2. To define and coordinate responsibilities within the Administrative Staff.
3. Improve directions and coordination of Rural Manpower Service Field Operations.
4. Increase the overall efficiency of the Rural Manpower Service Operations.

The following organizational chart indicates the Administrative Organization from the State Office to the Area Offices. Solid lines designate lines of direct supervision and broken lines designate lines of technical or functional supervision.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE AND SECTIONS
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY



LA. DEPT. OF EMP. SECURITY
ADMINISTRATOR

FIELD SERVICES SECTION
DIRECTOR
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE
CHIEF
ASSISTANT CHIEF

AUTH	SECRETARY	ASGD
1	STENO-CLERK III	1

AUTH	OPERATIONS	ASGD
4	ES OPNS ANAL I	4
1	STENO-CLERK II	1

AUTH	REPTS. & ANALYSIS	ASGD
1	LAB. MKT. ANAL III	1
1	LAB. MKT. ANAL II	1
1	STENO-CLERK II	1

DISTRICT NO. IV
SUPERVISOR

CROWLEY AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

NEW IBERIA AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

LAFAYETTE AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
	ES SUPERVISOR I	
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

DISTRICT NO. V
SUPERVISOR

MINDEN AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
	ES SUPERVISOR I	
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

NATCHITOCHES AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

SHREVEPORT AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

DISTRICT NO. I
SUPERVISOR

BATON ROUGE AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

BOGALUSA AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

HAMMOND AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
3	ES TECHNICIAN	3

HOUMA AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

OPELOUSAS AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

DISTRICT NO. II
SUPERVISOR

ALEXANDRIA AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
	ES SUPERVISOR II	
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

BASTROP AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

FERRIDAY AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES TECHNICIAN	1

MONROE AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
1	ES SUPERVISOR	1
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

TALLULAH AREA OFFICE

AUTH	MANAGER	ASGD
2	ES TECHNICIAN	2

B. Pre-Season and In-Season Meetings.

A number of important conferences, pre-season and in-season meetings were held in 1970. Among the more important in which RMS personnel participated were:

1. NATIONAL FARM LABOR AND RURAL MANPOWER CONFERENCE, Las Vegas, Nevada, January 12-14, 1970 - attended by Mr. F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator, Mr. C. H. Denstorff, Director of Field Services and Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief, Rural Manpower Service.

2. A series of four informational meetings on farm cooperatives were held under the auspices of the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service. These meetings, conducted during the latter part of February, were attended by Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service and Mr. W. M. Brown, Operations Analyst I.

3. STATE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

   The first of these meetings, held February 24, 1970, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge Campus. Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service attended.

   On July 21, 1970 a second meeting of the Louisiana Rural Development Committee met at Woodworth, Louisiana, where six (6) working committees were formed. Three representatives from Rural Manpower Service were appointed to these committees as follows:

   T. J. Ray to Agriculture and Forestry, Industry and Commerce
   M. I. Cavell to Education and Training, Research and Information
   W. M. Brown to Recreation, Tourism and Wildlife Health and Housing

   On September 16, 1970, the Education and Training Working Committee met at Knapp Hall on the Louisiana State University Campus. Mr. M. I. Cavell, Asst. Chief Rural Manpower Service attended.

   On September 23, 1970 the Working Committee on Health and Housing met. Mr. W.M. Brown, Operations Analyst I attended.

   On October 14, 1970 the Louisiana Rural Development Committee met at the Louisiana State University Union. Rural Manpower Service was represented by Mr. W. M. Brown, Operations Analyst I and Mr. Percy Brignac, Labor Market Analyst III.

   On November 4, 1970 meeting of Education and Training Working Committee. This meeting was attended by Mr. M. I. Cavell, Asst. Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

4. COMMUNITY SERVICE MEETING, Ruston, Louisiana, March 3, 1970. Representatives from various federal, state, and parish agencies were present including RMS personnel, Messrs. Broussard and Miles from the Monroe, Louisiana Area Office.

   The topic discussed was how each agency could better serve the rural population in order to retain the people in the individual communities.

5. Meeting of Metropolitan Area Supervisors, Dist. Supervisors, Area Office and YOC Managers, New Orleans, Louisiana, June 3-5, 1970. Meeting attended by

Mr. F. C. Doyal, Jr., Administrator, Mr. C. H. Denstorff, Director of Field Services and Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

6. PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING FOR BI-REGIONAL FARM LABOR AND RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE CONFERENCE, held August 6, 1970 in New Orleans, Louisiana. This committee, composed of representatives from Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Atlanta and Dallas Regional Offices met to plan the agenda and coordinate activities for the Conference. Mr. W. B. McFarland, Regional Director OFL-RMS, Dallas Regional Office was named General Chairman of the Conference. Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service was named chairman of the planning committee. Mr. M. I. Cavell, Asst. Chief Rural Manpower Service also attended.

7. BI-REGIONAL FARM LABOR AND RURAL MANPOWER SERVICE CONFERENCE, New Orleans, Louisiana, October 14-16, 1970.

   The Louisiana Agency was host to Farm Labor representatives from Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, as well as the Dallas and Atlanta Regional Office Staffs and the National Office.

   A total of 149 representatives were present including 34 representatives from 25 different Florida sugar cane, vegetable and citrus growers.

   The Conference was dedicated to the memory of Charles H. Denstorff who, at the time of his death, was Director of Field Services for the Louisiana Department of Employment Security.

   Mr. Denstorff was well-known and respected throughout the United States for his many contributions to the field of employment security and through his work with the Manpower Administration, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and other public and private interests.

   The purpose of the Conference was to reach a more comprehensive understanding of the needs and requirements of the Florida growers, explore the problems faced by the supply states and plan coordinated action to improve services.

C. Special Arrangements for Recruitment Made in Cooperations with Other Agencies.

The Louisiana Agency participated in the following meetings with other governmental agencies, farm employers or groups and other state agencies in 1970.

1. Mr. Jack Burns, Personnel Manager of Baker Canning Co., Wisconsin, visited the Lafayette Area Office for positive recruitment in May, 1970. Eighteen hirings resulted.

2. Mr. Elwood Keil of the Wisconsin State Office, accompanied by Mr. Ray Weber of the Winneconne Canning Company, engaged in positive recruitment in the Bogalusa Area Office. Their efforts resulted in four (4) Ag acceptances and thirty-eight (38) non-Ag acceptances from that area. Mr. Keil also visited the Lafayette and New Iberia Offices. Twenty-one (21) workers from the Lafayette Area accepted farm jobs and thirty-three (33) acceptances were received in New Iberia for non-ag cannery work.

3. Hiring authority was extended by Connecticut Agency to recruit labor for the Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association. Louisiana hired two hundred sixty-five (265) workers for Connecticut Shade Tobacco.

ECONOMIC TRENDS:

To meet the greater demands for efficiency, gradual adjustments are being made in the production, processing, and marketing methods of handling today's agricultural crops. To overcome the erosion of farm income by rising cost of production it is necessary to seek new and improved techniques as well as new management practices. In Louisiana many farmers do not have the desire or means to expand their operations, therefore, they are either forced to lease or sell their land to larger growers. Thus, in Louisiana, we see a gradual process of consolidation of smaller farms into single larger units and shifting of allocated acreages in control crops from one area of the state to other areas. The larger farms are able to operate on smaller margin of profits due to greater volume and reduced production cost. A possible alternative to this trend would be establishment of effective farm cooperatives.

The number of operating farms in Louisiana during 1969 was estimated at 54,000. This is 2,000 less than were in operation in 1968 and points to a continued downward trend started in 1936. The number of operating farms in 1970 is estimated at 52,000 or 2,000 less than reported in 1969. However, total land in farms has increased from 11,400,000 acres in 1965 to 12,200,000 acres in 1970. The majority of the increased acreage has gone into soybean and livestock production.

As previously stated, mergers of small farms with larger units contribute most of the decline in total number of operating farms.

NUMBER OF FARMS AND LAND IN FARMS IN LOUISIANA
1965 to 1970

Year	Number of Farms (000)	Land in Farms (000 acres)	Average Size of Farms (Acres)
1965	65	11,400	175
1966	62	11,600	187
1967	59	11,800	200
1968	56	12,000	214
1969	54	12,100	224
1970	52	12,200	235

The value of principal crops (Livestock and Dairying not included) grown in Louisiana in 1970 was estimated at $410 million. This is $69,000,000 more than in 1969, and is attributed to increase production per acre, increased acreage and higher unit price received for produce.

Total volume of principal crops produced in Louisiana in 1970 was 20 percent more than in 1969, and was the second largest total crop production on record. Only in 1968 has the total quantity of crop production exceeded the volume obtained this year. Production of cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum (Grain), and hay was notably higher than last year. Rice production was slightly less than in 1969, with larger decreases in production of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peaches, and pecans. Total acreage harvested in 1970 was 3.6 million acres—about 0.1 million acres more than in 1969. Larger acreages of cotton, sugarcane, soybeans, oats, and grain sorghum were only partially offset by smaller acreages of rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, hay, and Irish potatoes. Per acre yields for most crops were higher than in 1969, with record high yields obtained this year for wheat, oats and all hay.

Louisiana cotton production in 1970 was estimated at 530,000 bales. This is 47,000 bales, or 10 percent, more than last year. The increase in production this year is attributed largely to more acreage being harvested as average yield per acre is only slightly above last year, 559 pounds in 1970, as compared to 551 pounds in 1969. The value of the 1970 crop is estimated at $59,625,000 or $5,248,000 more than in 1969.

Acreage planted for cotton in 1970 was estimated at 465,000 acres on the basis of reports from growers and acreages measurements. This is 25,000 acres, or 6 percent, more than was planted in 1969, and 9 percent above the 423,000 acres planted in 1968. The allotment for cotton in Louisiana in 1970 was nearly 6 percent greater than in 1969. The rate of diversion of acreage by growers in the cotton program was about the same as reported in 1969. Acreage harvested was estimated at 455,000 acres. This is 35,000 acres, or 8 percent, more than the 420,000 acres harvested last year. Abandonment of planted acreage, including acres plowed up for compliance, was 2.2 percent this year, compared with 4.5 percent in 1969, and 3.1 percent in 1968.

Yield of lint per harvested acre in 1970, was estimated at 559 pounds, 8 pounds above last year but 77 pounds below the record high of 636 pounds in 1968. Average yields were indicated above last year in Northern Districts, but were below last year in Central and Southern Districts, where excessive rainfall in October materially reduced prospects.

Rice was the major Louisiana crop that suffered the largest reduction in acreage in 1970. Acreage planted for rice was 521,000 acres, a decrease of 92,000 acres, or 15 percent, from the planted acreage last year. This would be 23 percent less than the acreage planted in 1968. Rice production in Louisiana this year was estimated at 20,400,000 hundredweight. This is about the same as reported in 1969, but 21 percent less than in 1968. Yield per acre was reported to be a record 4,000 pounds (24.1 barrels) dry weight, 600 pounds more than in 1969, and 150 pounds more than in 1968. Rice harvest was virtually completed in the first week of October, except the Delta Area, where the crop season is later. Although lodging was extensive in late rice and lowered both yield and quality, yields were still good to excellent. There were almost no second cuttings of rice in 1970. The value of Louisiana's rice crop is estimated at $100,965,000 in 1970, as compared to $96,409,000 in 1969.

Louisiana peach production in 1970, was estimated at 6.5 million pounds (135,000 48-pound equivalent bushels.) This is 13 percent less than production in 1969, and 11 percent below 1968. Total value of the 1970 peach crop is estimated at $6,500,000 or $1,000,000 below the 1969 value.

While June weather was relatively dry for peaches, most large orchards were irrigated and both size and quality were usually good. Size was affected in some smaller orchards, but showers late in June were beneficial and resulted in average sizes for peaches harvested in July. The bulk of the crop was harvested in June, but light picking continued into August.

In 1970, production of Irish potatoes in Louisiana was estimated at 195,000 hundredweight. This is 12 percent below the 1969 production and 21 percent larger than the 1968 production of 145,000 hundredweight. Acreage harvested was estimated at 3,000 acres, and was equal to that of last year. Yield per acre was indicated at 75 hundredweight, as compared with 75 last year and 66 in 1968. The value of the 1970 Irish potato crop was estimated at $488,000 or $38,000 more than reported in 1969.

Cold, wet weather in March retarded growth and development of the Irish potato crop, and most acreage was frozen back in mid-March. After the slow start, Irish potatoes made rapid growth during April. Some light digging got under way in South Louisiana the last week of April, but volume movement did not get under way till late May due to excessive moisture and adverse weather conditions.

Growers planted approximately 57,000 acres of sweet potatoes in 1970, 4 percent more than last year and 8 percent more than in 1968. The 1970 sweet potato production is estimated at 4.2 million hundredweight, 6 percent less than in 1969. Yield per acre is indicated at 85 hundredweight (155 bushels), the same as last year. About 40 percent of total production, or 50 percent of sales, were utilized by processors this year. The portion of sweet potato crop still in the ground in October was severely damaged by torrential rainfall on October 26-27. Up to 9 inches of rain fell in some areas of the state, adding problems caused from excessive moisture earlier in the month. Souring and rotting were widespread in early November and some abandonment of acreage was reported. Low prices to growers and the low percentage grading U. S. No. 1 were, also, contributing factors in acreage abandonment. Total value of the 1970 sweet potato crop is estimated at $10,829,000 or approximately 30 percent less than reported in 1969.

Louisiana pecan production in 1970 is estimated at 29,700,000 pounds by the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in Alexandria. This is 48 percent smaller than last year's crop. Production of native and seedling pecans is estimated at 22 million pounds, 11 million pounds less than a year earlier. Production of improved varieties is indicated at 2½ million pounds, a decrease of 5 million pounds from last year. Total value of the 1970 pecan crop was estimated at $4,910,000 or 45 percent less than reported in 1969.

Pecans were late in 1970 with harvest beginning in October. Rainy weather during October, also, delayed harvest, expecially in commercial groves. Although prospects indicate a light crop generally, scattered growers across North Louisiana will have fair to good crops of some improved varieties, while most native and seedling pecans are expected to come from south and central parishes.

Acreages for harvest in sugarcane for 1970 is estimated at 287,000 acres, 12 percent more than 1969. Sugarcane production for sugar and seed is estimated at 7.7 million tons, 25 percent more than last year, but 1 percent smaller than the production in 1968.

Yield per acre in 1970 was estimated at 27.0 tons as compared with 24.1 tons last year and 26.1 tons in 1968. Muddy fields and down cane caused by excessive rainfall during October slowed harvest in most areas. The value of sugarcane was slightly higher in 1970, $76,483,000 as compared to $59,718,000 in 1969.

Total acreage of soybeans planted for all purposes in 1970 was 1,764,000 acres, an increase of 5 percent from the record high acreage of last year and 20 percent more than in 1968. About 97 percent of this acreage was for beans and the remainder for hay and green manure. Soybean production was estimated at 38 million bushels or 7,000,000 bushels greater than reported in 1969. Excessive rains during the latter stages of harvest resulted in some grade loss due to mildew. It was, also, reported that some acreages were abandoned due to excessive rotting in some areas of the state. Soybeans in 1970 grossed $108,200,000 or 25 percent increase over 1969. Soybeans is now Louisiana's biggest money producing crop.

Harvested acreage of corn for grain in 1970 was estimated at 147,000 acres, 10 percent more than in 1969. Corn for grain was estimated at 5.0 million bushels, 29 percent more than last year's crop. Yield per acre was estimated at 34.0 bushels, compared with the yield of 19 bushels last year and the record high of 41 bushels in 1968. Harvest of corn was virtually complete by November 1. Louisiana growers received $7,447,000 for their 1970 corn crop or an increase of 35 percent over the 1969 value.

Production of all hay totaled 606,000 tons in 1970. This is 23 percent more than in 1969. The increase in production this year was due to higher yields, as total acreage harvested for hay was slightly less than in 1969. Acreage harvested and tons by kinds are as follows: alfalfa, 16,000 and 44,000; lespedeza, 9,000 and 14,000; grain hay, 23,000 and 35,000; other hay, 250,000 and 513,000. The estimated value of the hay crop was estimated at $15,453,000 or 25 percent greater than that reported for 1969.

Production of wheat in 1970 was estimated at 957,000 bushels, 15 percent more than last year. Acreage for harvest was estimated at 33,000 acres, 13 percent more than last year, but 55 percent less than two years ago. Yield per acre was estimated at 29 bushels, 6 bushels more than last year and 7 bushels more than in 1968. The value of the 1970 wheat crop was estimated at $1,225,000 or 20 percent greater than 1969.

Production of sorghum grain is indicated at 2.96 million bushels, which is about 2-3/4 times the amount of 1969 production and a new record high. The large increase in production this year can be attributed to the sharp increase in acreage harvested for grain and to a higher average yield per acre. Acreage harvested for grain is estimated at 74,000 acres, about 2-1/3 times the harvested acreage a year earlier. Yield per acre is indicated at 40.0 bushels, 6 bushels higher than the yield of last year and equal to the record high yield of 1968. The value of sorghum (grain) grown in Louisiana during 1970 was estimated at $3,226,000 or almost triple that for 1969.

The value of production of principal vegetable crops, watermelons, and strawberries grown in Louisiana in 1970 totaled $7,391,000, according to the Louisiana Crop and Livestock Reporting Service in Alexandria. This is 14 percent above the 1969 value and 3 percent above 1968.

Ranked in order of decreasing value, Louisiana truck crops and corresponding 1970 values of production are as follows: strawberries, $2,016,000; tomatoes, $1,768,000; snap beans, $1,138,000; green peppers, $965,000; cabbage, $860,000; watermelons, $432,000 and processing vegetables, $121,000.

Strawberries continue to be the state's most valuable truck crop, with the 1970 production valued at $2,016,000. This is 7 percent above the 1969 crop value, but 13 percent below 1968. Production of all strawberries totaled 84,000 hundredweight, up 8 percent from last year, but down 23 percent from 1968. Average price for strawberries in 1970 was 24.0 cents per pound compared with 24.2 cents in 1969 and 21.2 cents in 1968. Yield per acre at 40 hundredweight is 11 hundredweight above 1969 and 9 hundredweight above 1968.

The fresh market tomato crop value at $1,768,000 is up from $1,715,000 in 1969, but down from $1,997,000 in 1968. Production is estimated at 101,000 hundredweight, 3 percent above last year, but 21 percent below 1968. Per acre yield is indicated at 78 hundredweight, up 8 hundredweight from last year, but 2 hundredweight below 1968. The average price received by growers was $17.50 per hundredweight in both 1970 and 1969, compared with $15.60 in 1968.

Snap beans for fresh market had a combined spring and fall production value this year of $1,138,000, 33 percent above 1969 and 39 percent above 1968. Total production in 1970 was 84,000 hundredweight, of which 63,000 hundredweight were produced in the spring and 21,000 hundredweight in the fall. This production compares with 71,000 hundredweight in 1969 (53,000 spring and 18,000 fall), and a 1968 production of 83,000 hundredweight (66,000 spring and 17,000 fall). Spring acreage is estimated at 2,100 acres and fall acreage at 550 acres compared with 2,100 and 500 acres, respectively, in 1969 and 2,200 and 500 acres in 1968. Spring bean prices averaged $13.80 per hundredweight, up $1.70 from 1969 and $3.90 above 1968. Fall bean prices at $12.80 per hundredweight were up 90 cents from 1969 and $2.90 above 1968.

Green pepper production in 1970 is valued at $965,000, 51 percent above last year and 55 percent above 1968. At 72,000 hundredweight, production is up 17,000 hundredweight from 1969 and 12,000 hundredweight from 1968. Yield at 60 hundredweight per acre is 10 hundredweight above both 1968 and 1969. Average price at $13.40 per hundredweight is $1.80 above 1969 and $3.00 above 1968.

Cabbage production is valued at $860,000 in 1970, 20 percent above last year and 51 percent below 1968. Production is estimated at 189,000 hundredweight, 22 percent below last year and 5 percent below 1968. Acreage harvested is estimated at 1,800 acres, 400 acres below 1969 and 200 acres below 1968. Prices to growers averaged $4.55 per hundredweight, $1.59 above 1969, $1.70 above 1968, and a record high.

This year's watermelon crop is valued at $432,000, or 10 percent below last year and 19 percent below 1968. Production this year of 288,000 hundredweight off of 3,000 acres compared with 255,000 hundredweight from 3,400 acres in 1969, and 297,000 hundredweight from 3,300 acres in 1968. Yield per acre was 80 hundredweight in 1970 compared with 75 hundredweight in 1969 and 90 hundredweight in 1968. Average price received for the 1970 crop was $1.50 per hundredweight, 39 cents below last year and 30 cents below 1968.

Production of vegetables for processing (cucumbers and tomatoes) is valued at $212,000 in 1970. This compares with $218,000 in 1969 and $341,000 in 1968. Production in 1970 was 2,750 tons from 1,140 acres, down from 3,000 tons on 1,340 acres last year and 4,590 tons on 1,850 acres in 1968.

Overall pulpwood and logging production in Louisiana was greater than in 1969. However, production of sawlog dropped from a total of 1,105,804,000 board feet in 1969 to 99,566,400 board feet in 1970. Pulpwood production increased from a total production of 2,696,700 cords in 1969 to a record production of 3,175,716 cords in 1970.

Generally, prices paid for sawlog was $2.00 to $5.00 per 1000 board feet greater in 1970 than prices reported in 1969. Increased prices paid for the 1970 sawlog production did much to offset losses resulting from the decrease in timber harvest.

Pulpwood prices were about the same in 1970 as reported in 1969 with average prices for pine estimated at $4.70 per cord stumpage. Hardwood prices were much lower with an average stumpage price of $1.90 per cord.

Prices paid for other timber products such as wood chips and poles remain unchanged from that reported in 1969.

Source: The Louisiana Crop Reporting Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
State Market News Services.
Louisiana Forestry Commission Reports.
Louisiana Department of Employment Security Farm Labor Reports.

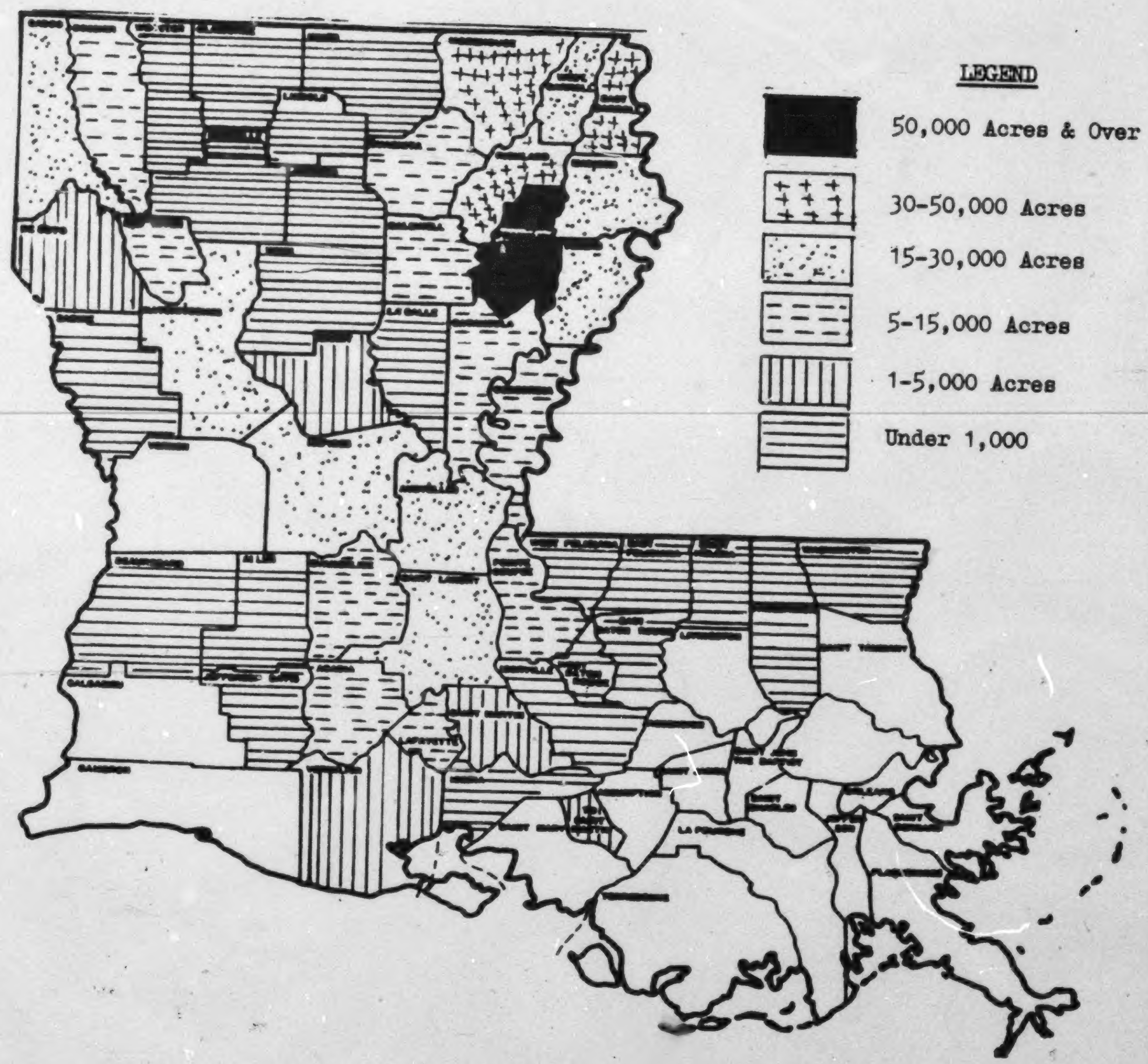
LOUISIANA VEGETABLE SUMMARY, 1970, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Year	Acres for Harvest 1/	Yield per Acre	Production	Price per Unit	Value 2/
		Acres	Cwt.	1,000 Cwt.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
FRESH MARKET VEGETABLES:						
SNAP BEANS						
Mid-Spring	1970	2,100	30	63	13.80	869
	1969	2,100	25	53	12.10	641
	1968	2,200	30	66	9.90	653
Early Fall	1970	550	38	21	12.80	269
	1969	500	35	18	11.90	214
	1968	500	34	17	9.90	168
CABBAGE						
Early Spring	1970	1,800	105	189	4.55	860
	1969	2,200	110	242	2.96	716
	1968	2,000	100	200	2.85	570
GREEN PEPPERS						
Early Summer	1970	1,200	60	72	13.40	965
	1969	1,100	50	55	11.60	638
	1968	1,200	50	60	10.40	624
TOMATOES						
Late Spring	1970	1,300	78	101	17.50	1,768
	1969	1,400	70	98	17.50	1,715
	1968	1,600	80	128	15.60	1,997
WATERMELONS						
Early Summer	1970	3,600	80	288	1.50	432
	1969	3,400	75	255	1.89	482
	1968	3,300	90	297	1.80	535
TOTAL FRESH MARKET						
	1970	10,550	-	734	-	5,163
	1969	10,700	-	721	-	4,406
	1968	10,800	-	768	-	4,547
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING: 3/				Tons		
	1970	1,140	-	2,750	-	212
	1969	1,340	-	3,000	-	218
	1968	1,850	-	4,590	-	341

1/ Acreage available for harvest, including mature acreage abandoned or only partially harvested because of low prices or other economic factors. 2/ Value is for marketing season and does not necessarily correspond to calendar year income. 3/ Snap beans in 1968, cucumbers, and tomatoes.

ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS
LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1969 - 1970

CROPS	Harvested Acres 1000 Acres		Yield Per Acre			Production 1000 Units			Value of Production 1000 Dollars	
	1969	1970	Unit	1969	1970	Unit	1969	1970	1969	1970
Cotton Lint	420.0	455.0	Pounds	551.0	559.0	Bales	483.0	530.0	54,377.0	59,625.0
Cotton Seed	-	-	-	-	-	Tons	200.0	219.0	8,280.0	11,607.0
Corn for Grain	134.0	147.0	Tons	9.0	11.0	Tons	90.0	77.0	5,246.0	7,447.0
Wheat	38.0	33.0	Bu.	23.0	29.0	Bu.	847.0	957.0	1,023.0	1,225.0
Oats	28.0	39.0	Bu.	40.0	48.0	Bu.	1,120.0	1,872.0	851.0	1,329.0
Rice	611.0	523.0	Pounds	3,350.0	3,900.0	Cwt.	20,469.0	20,397.0	96,409.0	100,965.0
Sugar Cane	257.0	287.0	Tons	24.1	27.0	Tons	6,182.0	7,749.0	59,718.0	76,483.0
Sorghum for Grain	32.0	74.0	Bu.	34.0	40.0	Bu.	1,088.0	2,960.0	1,251.0	3,226.0
Potatoes, Irish	3.0	2.6	Cwt.	75.0	75.0	Cwt.	225.0	195.0	450.0	488.0
Sweet Potatoes	52.0	49.0	Cwt.	85.0	85.0	Cwt.	4,420.0	4,165.0	13,393.0	10,829.0
Soybeans, Beans	1,608.0	1,688.0	Bu.	19.0	22.5	Bu.	30,552.0	37,980.0	72,103.0	108,243.0
Hay All (baled)	300.0	298.0	Ton	1.64	2.03	Ton	491.0	606.0	12,521.0	15,453.0
Tobacco	.22	.21	Pounds	605.0	945.0	Pounds	121.0	189.0	96.0	151.0
White Clover Seeds	4.0	4.0	Pounds	115.0	105.0	Pounds	460.0	420.0	428.0	416.0
Vegetables	(See Table on Vegetable Summary for Individual Data on Selected Vegetables)					Cwt.	721.0	734.0	4,406.0	5,163.0
Fresh Market	10.7	10.6	-	-	-	Ton	3.0	2.8	218.0	212.0
Processing	1.3	1.1	-	-	-	Cwt.	78.0	84.0	1,884.0	2,016.0
Strawberries (All)	2.7	2.1	Pounds	2,900.0	4,000.0	Pounds	7.5	6.5	795.0	806.0
Peaches	-	-	-	-	-	Pounds	29,700.0	14,000.0	8,319.0	4,910.0
Pecans (All)	-	-	-	-	-	Ton	1.4	3.0	97.0	207.0
Tung Nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,865.0	410,801.0
TOTAL ABOVE CROPS	3,531.0	3,640.0	-	-	-					
Livestock and Livestock Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,374.0	279,811.0
TOTAL ABOVE Less Govt. Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579,487.0	690,612.0


LEGEND
50,000 Acres & Over
30-50,000 Acres
15-30,000 Acres
5-15,000 Acres
1-5,000 Acres
Under 1,000

LOUISIANA COTTON ACREAGES BY PARISH - 1970

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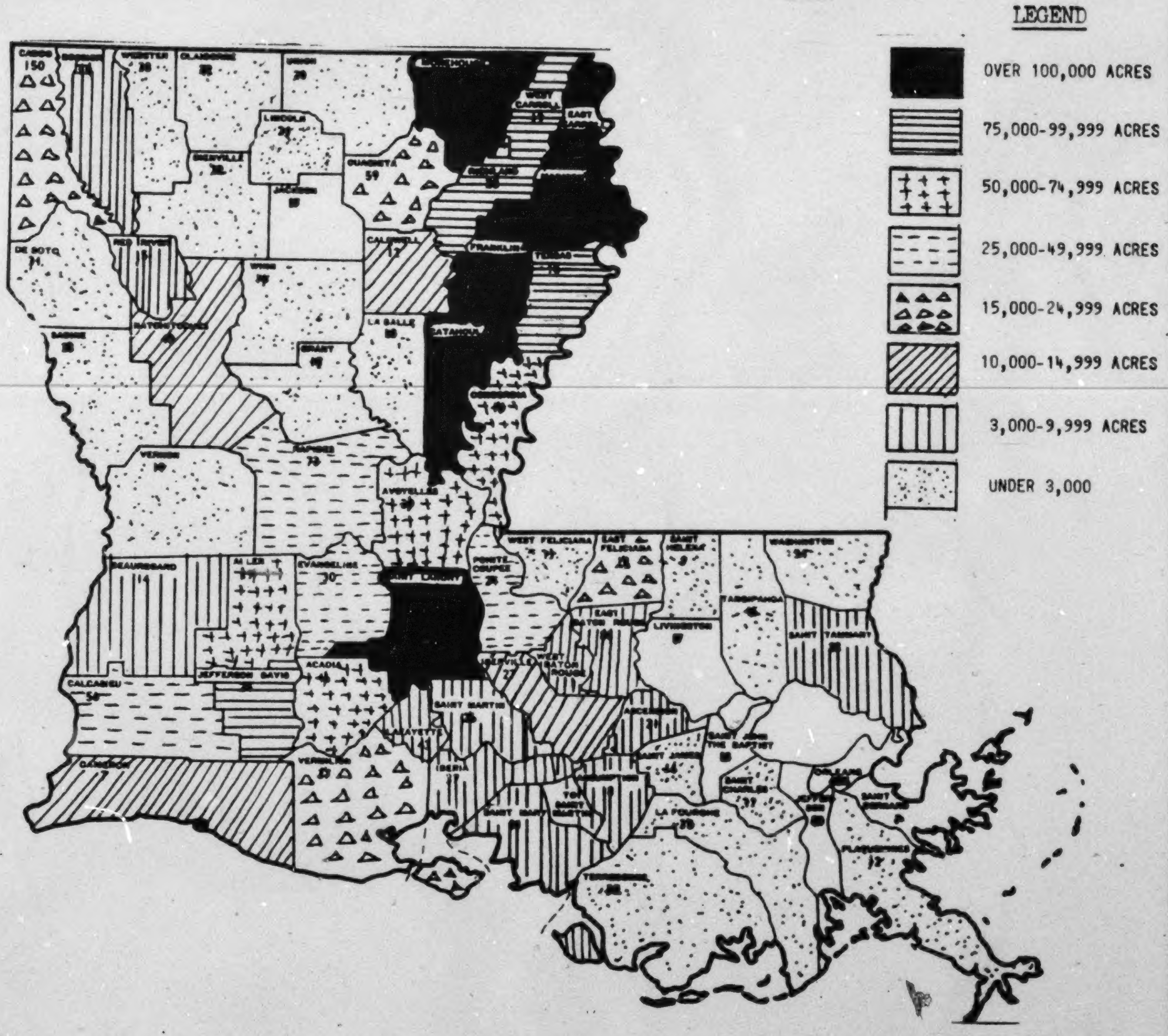
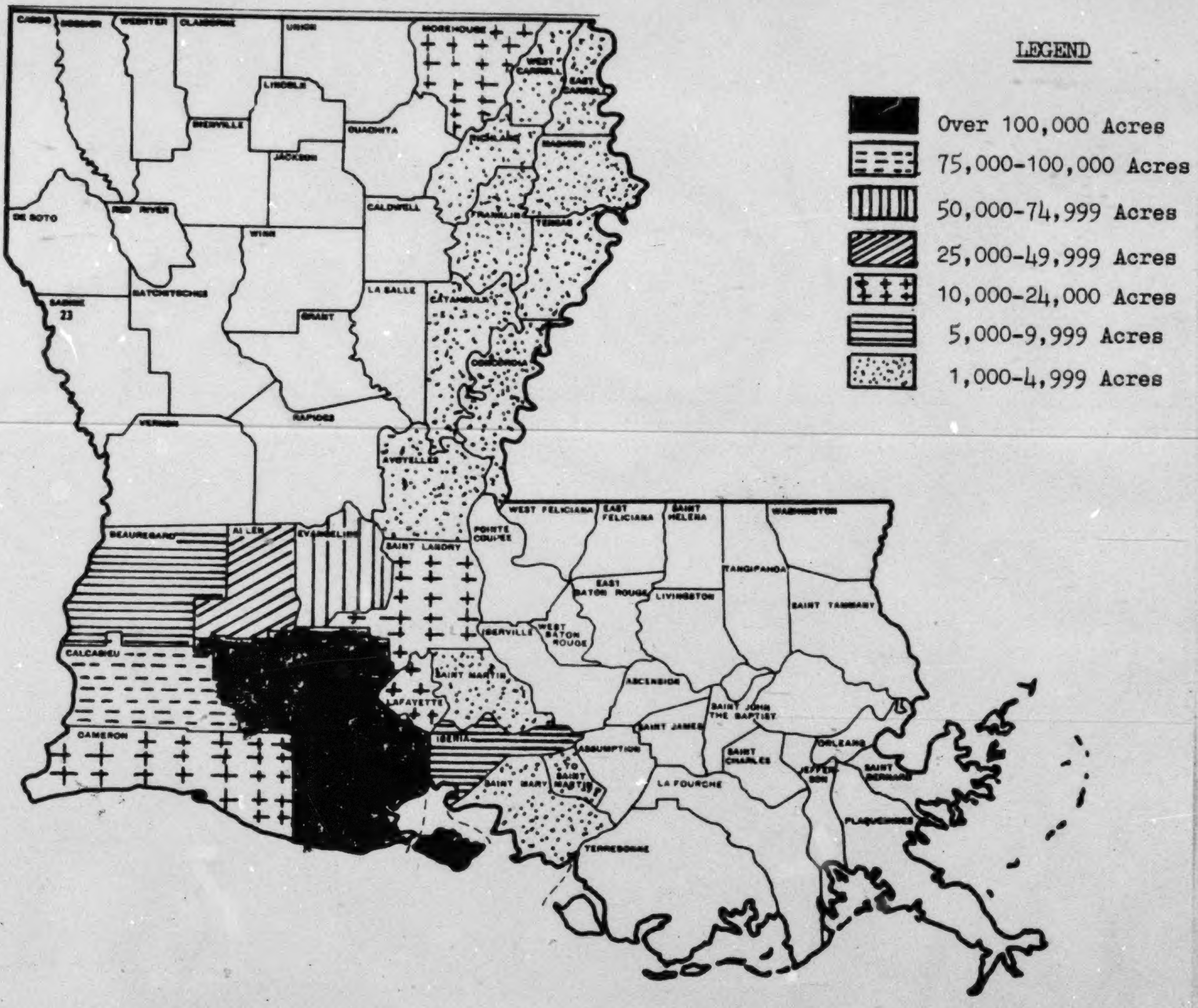

LEGEND
OVER 100,000 ACRES
75,000-99,999 ACRES
50,000-74,999 ACRES
25,000-49,999 ACRES
15,000-24,999 ACRES
10,000-14,999 ACRES
3,000-9,999 ACRES
UNDER 3,000
CADDO
150
DE SOTO
CALCASIEU
BEAUREGARD
EVANGELINE
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
SAINT HELENA
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON DAVIS
ACADIA
SAINT MARTIN
LAFAYETTE
IBERIA
VERMILION
CAMERON
WEST CARROLL
OUACHITA
59
LA SALLE
GRANT
RAPIDES
AVOYELLES
CATAHOULA
CONCORDIA
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
LINCOLN
RED RIVER
TERREBONNE
LAFOURCHE
PLAQUEMINES
SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST
SAINT CHARLES
ORLEANS
SAINT BERNARD
LIVINGSTON
TANGIPAHOA
SAINT TAMMANY
ASCENSION
SAINT JAMES
SAINT MARY
POINTE COUPEE
IBERVILLE
WEST BATON ROUGE
EAST BATON ROUGE

LOUISIANA SOYBEAN ACREAGES BY PARISHES - 1970


LEGEND
Over 100,000 Acres
75,000-100,000 Acres
50,000-74,999 Acres
25,000-49,999 Acres
10,000-24,000 Acres
5,000-9,999 Acres
1,000-4,999 Acres
CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
WEST CARROLL
EAST CARROLL
LINCOLN
BIENVILLE
OUACHITA
JACKSON
RICHLAND
MADISON
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
WINN
NATCHITOCHES
LA SALLE
CATAHOULA
SABINE
23
GRANT
CONCORDIA
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
SAINT HELENA
WASHINGTON
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EVANGELINE
POINTE COUPEE
SAINT LANDRY
TANGIPAHOA
EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
SAINT TAMMANY
IBERVILLE
WEST BATON ROUGE
CALCASIEU
SAINT MARTIN
ASCENSION
LAFAYETTE
SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST
SAINT JAMES
CAMERON
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
ORLEANS
SAINT CHARLES
TO SAINT MARTIN
SAINT MARY
JEFFERSON
SAINT BERNARD
LA FOURCHE
PLAQUEMINES
TERREBONNE

LOUISIANA RICE ACREAGE BY PARISHES - 1970

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS:

Employment trends in 1970, showed a slight increase in the number of employed seasonal workers and a slight decrease in the number of employed regular hired or year-round workers. The upward trend in seasonal workers is attributed to adverse weather conditions and increased production. The downward trend in year-round or regular hired workers was attributed to economic conditions, decrease in number of small farms and increase in number of larger farms.

The supply of agricultural workers has shown a steady downward trend for the past ten years. This trend is expected to continue in 1971. The primary reasons for this downward trend are reduced need due to mechanical and technological advances, low wages, working and employment conditions, and younger workers entering non-agricultural occupations because of wages and working conditions. However, with the decline in the supply of agricultural workers, Louisiana is still a labor supply state as the number of workers available for agricultural employment is still sufficient to more than meet the needs of Louisiana growers.

A. Seasonal Hired Workers:

Total seasonal hired agricultural employment experienced a slight increase in 1970. In October of 1970, peak seasonal employment of 12,875 seasonal agricultural workers were reported employed, as compared to 9,800 in October of 1969. During the peak month of October, seasonal workers were employed in sugar cane harvest, hot pepper harvest, hay harvest, vegetable harvest, and sugar cane planting. The primary reason for the increase in October, 1970 was due to adverse weather conditions which prohibited the normal mechanization process, thus requiring large numbers of hand workers.

Other months in 1970, which showed an increase in seasonal labor, were March, April, May, June, July, August, November, and December. (See Chart: Peak Seasonal Employment by Month.)

The overall upward trend in 1970 was attributed to the following:

1. Adverse Weather Conditions. Extreme wet grounds along with heavy rains during 1970, prevented mechanical operations in most field crops thus creating a need for hand labor. Seasons were extended in such crops as sugar cane planting, cotton cultivation, soybean cultivation, hot pepper harvest and cultivation, sweet potato harvest and cultivation, vegetable harvest and cultivation, and the hay harvest. This contributed to extended use of seasonal labor over a longer period of time and served to up monthly totals in months when seasonal labor was not used in the past during these activities.

2. Increased Acreage. Increased acreages in cotton, soybeans, sugar cane, hay, and small grain were also factors which contributed to increased seasonal employment.

3. Increased Cost in Maintaining Regular Hired Workers. In prior years, agricultural employers kept regular hired or year-round workers on the farm, but due to increased labor cost, agricultural employers are reducing the number of regular hired workers. In place of regular

hired workers, agricultural employers are hiring seasonal workers during times of greatest need.

Planting, cultivation and harvest of strawberries are still dependent on hand labor. Labor demands are entirely dependent on acreage, crop weather, and market conditions. During the past 10 years, there has been a steady decline in labor requirements. In 1970, peak labor employment in planting was up despite a reduction in acreage. This was attributed to ideal weather conditions and farmers wishing to get their crops planted in November, 1969. Cultivation remained approximately the same in 1970.

However, strawberry harvest showed a peak employment of 1400 in May of 1969, and 1100 in April of 1970, or a reduction of 300 seasonal employed.

Sugar cane planting extended through December in 1970 with cultivation advanced to March and extending through August. Harvest followed a more normal pattern. Peak cultivation of 500 workers occurred in May of 1970, whereas peak of 425 occurred in August of 1969. In 1970 a peak of 3100 seasonal workers were employed in sugar cane planting during the month of October. This is 500 more than the 2600 employed in September of 1969 during sugar cane planting. Planting sugar cane is still done primarily by hand.

In 1970, seasonal labor demands decreased slightly in cotton cultivation and harvest, while showing a slight increase in planting. Peak demand in planting during 1970 was in May when 675 workers were employed; while in the peak month of May, 1969, 575 workers were employed or an increase of 100 workers. A decline from a peak of 2225 workers in June of 1969 to 2075 workers in July of 1970 occurred in cotton cultivation. In the peak month of October, 1969, some 1225 seasonal workers were employed, whereas in October of 1970, only 925 workers were employed.

Generally labor demands in rice production in 1970 followed the same general trend that it did in 1969. Rice, like cotton, is almost 100% mechanized and labor demands are remaining fairly stable from season to season.

Vegetable production in Louisiana is still one of the few crops that are not mechanized and require large numbers of seasonal workers. In 1970, harvest of vegetables was conducted during ten of the twelve months. The only months when vegetables were not harvested were February and March. An average of approximately 1600 workers were involved in vegetable harvest between May and November of 1970. This is considerably higher than the same period in 1969.

Hot pepper production is another crop which is almost entirely a hand operation. Seasonal employment in the pepper harvest increased from a peak of 575 in October of 1969 to 800 during October of 1970.

In addition to the above crops, other crops using hand labor are sweet potatoes, soybeans, pecans, tung, hay, peaches and small grains. Overall employment was slightly higher in 1970 over 1969.

Family groups and individuals predominantly make up the seasonal labor force in strawberry harvest. Approximately 70 to 75% of the work force in sugar cane activities are individual males with the remainder being single males and mixed crews.

In cotton, sweet potatoes, and vegetables the seasonal labor force is composed primarily of individuals and crews with equal numbers of males and females. In rice and hay activities, only individual males are employed seasonally.

Sufficient seasonal labor was available locally to meet employer demands with the exception of strawberries and sugar cane. Migrants from Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi supplemented the local work force in sugar cane and strawberries. The primary factors determining the number of migrants were acreage, crop, weather and market conditions.

B. Regular Hired:

The table below indicates that the total number of regular hired agricultural workers in Louisiana has declined from 21,375 in 1966 to 20, 150 in 1970.

YEAR	NUMBER OF REGULAR HIRED
1966	21,375
1967	20,800
1968	20,650
1969	20,450
1970	20,150

Louisiana is experiencing a change in the pattern of regular hired workers. As previously stated, the number of regular hired is decreasing but the decrease is primarily in the unskilled classifications. In the skilled classifications, the demand has increased with addition of more complex mechanical devices.

In 1970, there were little or no changes in skill requirements from that of the previous year, however, the number of skilled agricultural workers willing to accept agricultural employment were insufficient to meet employer demands. Most skilled workers, because of economic reasons, prefer to work in non-agricultural industries.

The primary reasons for the decrease in number of skilled workers were:

1. The decrease in the number of young men willing to train for agricultural employment

2. Unfavorable wages, employment and working conditions

3. Loss to industry because of higher wages offered

Most regular workers are recruited from the ranks of the unskilled seasonal work force and are trained to perform the duties of semi-skilled and skilled workers. In view of a declining seasonal labor force and with modern farming practices requiring the use of increasing complex equipment, it is becoming progressively difficult to secure unskilled workers with aptitudes to learn the tasks required of the modern farm employee. When a majority of these unskilled workers become skilled or semi-skilled they leave agricultural employment for the better paying jobs in non-agricultural industries.

The greater portion of the regular hired work force, who are primarily semi-skilled and skilled workers, are employed on rice, cotton, sugar cane, dairy, nursery, egg and poultry farms and stock ranches.

C. Regular Hired Pulpwood and Logging Workers:

Louisiana ranked high in the production of forest products and consequently, a large number of workers are required in logging and pulpwood occupations. Basic data gathered thus far is not in sufficient detail to allow for accurate estimates in respect to employment totals. However, it is surmised roughly that 12,000 workers in the State are engaged in pulpwood and logging activities. Of this total, it is estimated 65% are engaged in cutting pulpwood for pulp and paper mills and 35% for plywood mills, sawmills, piling and crosstie treating plants.

In 1970, as was the case in 1969, it is estimated there was a continued need for 600 to 1200 additional wood harvest workers. The effects are indicated by the desire of employers to hire qualified workers. There is no indication that a shortage of workers exist in this industry. There are sufficient numbers of workers available to meet employers demands, however, most workers prefer not to seek employment in this industry because of wages, and employment conditions. In most cases, applicants will only accept jobs in this field when he has exhausted his search for more desirable employment. It is felt that if employers overcome weaknesses in hiring practices and job conditions, a sufficient number of workers will be available for employment in this industry.

PEAK SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT BY MONTH
ALL CROPS
1966 through 1970

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1966	3825	900	1450	8900	7875	10100	8575	6825	9350	10225	8475	5375
1967	2350	1325	1075	6075	5525	7750	6225	4950	7225	8900	7325	3725
1968	1025	1000	575	2125	5225	6100	5375	3975	5625	6475	5950	3325
1969	1325	940	1325	3175	7500	7525	6750	5450	7075	9800	5900	2825
1970	1250	1175	1450	3750	8000	8425	7425	6275	5600	12375	9025	5425

PEAK EMPLOYMENT OF SEASONAL WORKERS
BY SELECTED CROPS
1967 through 1970

CROP	ACTIVITY	1967	1968	1969	1970
COTTON	Planting	125	150	575	675
	Cultivation	2450	2425	2225	2075
	Harvest	1900	1275	1225	925
SUGAR CANE	Planting	2425	1825	2600	3100
	Cultivation	350	325	500	500
	Harvest	2950	2175	1900	2600
STRAWBERRY	Planting	800	500	200	500
	Cultivation	450	400	500	500
	Harvest	4000	1500	1400	1100
SOYBEANS	Planting	375	150	475	500
	Cultivation	800	875	950	925
	Harvest	275	275	300	375
*HOT PEPPER	Planting	-	-	50	125
	Cultivation	-	-	175	250
	Harvest	-	-	575	800
RICE	Planting	150	75	125	150
	Cultivation	125	75	125	200
	Harvest	275	125	125	200
**VEGETABLE	Harvest	2225	2300	2275	3075
HAY	Harvest	1025	1150	975	1550
SWEET POTATO	Harvest	1000	750	975	925
PECAN	Harvest	825	450	1400	475
PEACH	Harvest	825	525	350	400
TUNG NUT	Harvest	525	150	75	250

* Information not available for 1967-1968.

** Includes Irish potatoes, snapbeans, tomatoes, peas, okra, eggplants, squash, cabbage, bellpeppers, cucumbers, and mixed vegetables.

IMPACT OF MECHANIZATION AND OTHER CHANGES IN PRODUCTION METHODS, SEASONAL HIRED WORKERS

There were no new or startling innovations in agricultural mechanization to dramatically affect the seasonal labor market in 1970. There was, however, a continuation of the trend toward larger, more sophisticated machines and greater horse power. Multiple row planting and cultivating machines, equipped to apply grass and weed control chemicals at the same time, have had a material impact on the labor market. Obviously the increased capabilities of these machines have cut man hours and consequently further reduced the need for seasonal labor.

On the other hand, a demand continues to develop for more highly skilled machine operators and mechanics.

Production methods have remained about the same. Increased yields have resulted from improved seeds and extensive use of fertilizers, pesticides, and weed control chemicals.

A. MACHINE USE

Complete mechanization has been attained in soybeans, rice, corn, hay, and small grain crops. Cotton is nearly 100% mechanized. A few small farmers still pick by hand and the larger growers employ some hand labor to pick row ends and bottom crop. Sugarcane is generally harvested entirely by machine. Occasionally hand labor is employed where severe weather conditions have caused the cane to lodge or become twisted to an extent that machines cannot be operated efficiently. Such was the case this year, and as a result, demand for hand labor was high.

Sugarcane planting is becoming more mechanized each year and 1970 saw the "planter's aid" in general use. This machine, as the name implies, is an aid to planting and the operation is not 100% mechanized. Its use, however, does reduce planting man hours by about one-fourth.

Another planter, known as the Julian Planter, is being tested. This machine, operated by one man, is reported to reduce man hours by nearly two-thirds.

Inroads are being made in the methods and equipment for moving sugarcane from the fields to the mills. Bulk handling is part of the answer to ever increasing costs. Mobile hydraulic derrick units for loading cane onto carriers are replacing the old stationary derricks. Carriers are so constructed that after mounting a ramp they can dump their entire load.

A new method of handling cane on the mill yard may eliminate derricks in the future. The system, known as the Supple System, was first experimented with in 1968 and put into limited use in 1969 and 1970. The system employs a heavy duty "payloader" (machine generally used to move earth, sand, etc.) with a specially designed grab mounted in place of the customary bucket. This machine is able to pick up approximately 4.5 tons of cane with each grab.

Machines used in harvesting such crops as strawberries, hot peppers, tomatoes, and various mixed vegetables have not made their appearance in Louisiana since Louisiana vegetable crops are basically for the fresh market.

p. 25-28 unreproducible photos

B. SKILLS REQUIRED IN MACHINE USE

With the size and complexity of modern farm machines constantly increasing, the skills necessary to operate them become more and more demanding. The tractor driver has become an equipment operator. His knowledge must go beyond the mere manipulation of the machine. He must understand the mechanics and capabilities of the various pieces of equipment he is called upon to operate. Delicate adjustments are necessary if top efficiency is to be maintained and the operator of modern equipment must know how to make these adjustments.

The use of weed and grass control chemicals has expanded and with this expansion has come diversified equipment for application. A knowledge of these chemicals and the skill to set and operate the dispensing equipment is essential. The modern operator is charged with the care of extremely expensive equipment and must be well grounded in the fundamentals of preventive maintenance.

Skills now acquired on the farm closely parallel those required by other industries and many farm equipment operators desert the farm each year to take higher paying jobs in industry.

This is the primary reason why farmers are experiencing considerable difficulty in attracting and retaining qualified farm equipment operators.

C. CHANGES IN SEASONAL LABOR REQUIREMENTS RELATIVE TO TYPE WORKERS AND LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT

There were no significant changes in farm machinery and production methods in 1970 that appreciably affected the composition of the seasonal labor force. The general trend toward machines with larger capacities and greater power continued to reduce the number of seasonal workers and shortened the period of seasonal employment. Consequently, we find more workers leaving farm work and seeking employment in more lucrative non-agricultural fields.

Older men and women and those lacking qualifications to compete in the local non-agricultural labor force make up the nucleus of the seasonal farm workers. This force is supplemented by teenage school youth during the summer months.

D. ANTICIPATED TRENDS IN TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

No substantial increase in mechanization is expected in 1971. Old equipment is being replaced by larger machines and advancement is being made in weed control through the use of chemicals but neither will cause an appreciable decrease in demand for seasonal labor in the coming year. The use of certain chemicals is under close scrutiny because of their toxic effect on bees, other beneficial insects, and to fish, birds, and other wildlife, as well as humans. New and improved methods of weed and pest control are sought in research programs to eliminate or minimize the unwanted effects on the environment. Results of this research may have a long range effect on labor demands. It is possible that if satisfactory substitutes are not found for the offensive chemicals that demand for seasonal labor might increase.

It is apparent that increasing wage rates and production costs will have to be offset by some means if farming is to remain profitable.

Mechanization probably offers the greatest opportunity for offsetting these expense factors and researchers continue their efforts to develop new machines and production methods. Headway is being made but the process is slow.

Good progress is being made in the advancement of sugarcane planting equipment but complete mechanization will not be realized for some time to come. Test are being made to develop an economical method of mechanically cleaning cane in the field, without burning. This would eliminate air pollution and should increase the value of the cane. Also, it may eliminate washing of cane at the factory and thus reduce stream pollution.

Wide scale tests are being conducted in a new method for planting and harvesting cotton. Instead of planting in rows the seed is broadcast. Harvesting machines have been developed with the rollers horizontal instead of vertical. Several pilot machines are in operation. These machines cut off the entire plant, extract the lint, chop up the residue and broadcasts it behind the machine. The future of this method is still to be determined.

Experiments are being made to perfect a machine to pick hot peppers.

Work continues on strawberry harvesting equipment but practical application is probably years away.

E. OTHER NEW PRODUCTION METHODS AND MODIFICATIONS

With the exception of the research and experimentation mentioned above, no new production methods or modifications were noted during 1970, that would have a material effect on labor requirements for either regular hired farm workers or seasonal workers

RECRUITMENT AND UTILIZATION OF FARM WORKERS:

A. Special Recruitment Efforts:

In Calendar Year 1970, the Louisiana Agency, as in the past years, had delegated hiring authority with the Connecticut Shade Tobacco Growers Association to recruit and refer workers to be employed in the tobacco industry. As a result of the agency recruitment efforts 279 workers were recruited statewide and 209 workers were dispatched to Connecticut. In 1969, the company employed 71 workers from Louisiana. During 1970, recruitment arrangements were not made with any State for Louisiana employers to conduct positive recruitment. This was attributed to an ample supply of local workers available for agricultural employment within the State. However, in such crops as strawberries, sugarcane, and sweet potatoes, out-of-state workers were used.

In food processing three companies from Wisconsin conducted positive recruitment in four offices in South Louisiana for male inplant workers. As a result of positive recruitment 93 workers departed including four workers to perform field work.

B. Local:

It was estimated the largest number of seasonal workers employed at peak was during the month of October. The number employed was 12,375 which was 21.0 percent above the number employed in October, 1969. The increase in seasonal employment between the two years is attributed to adverse weather conditions. These conditions delayed the harvest of sweet potatoes, the cotton harvest, and the planting and harvesting of sugarcane.

During Calendar Year 1970, seasonal placements in agricultural activities increased 36.4 percent from 59,572 in 1969 to 79,049 in 1970. The increase in placements was primarily due to adverse weather conditions which created a demand for seasonal labor. Also, there was an increase in sugarcane and vegetable acreage. It was evident the agency expanded agricultural services to workers and employers over the previous year. Employment of regular farm workers decreased slightly from 20,450 in 1969 to 20,150 in 1970. The decrease in employment of regular farm workers for the past two years was due to high cost of production of agriculture products. This reduction in the regular farm worker force was in unskilled workers for the most part. The placement of regular farm workers decreased from 300 in 1969, to 251 in 1970, or approximately 16.3 percent. In rural non-agriculture there were a total of 3,341 placements accomplished statewide, including 70 placements in the woods industry. This is an increase of 410 placements, or approximately 14.0 percent over 1969. The increase in rural non-agricultural placements was due to expanding RMS programs to industries in rural and outlying areas that were not being served by the regular Employment Service. Also, new industries locating in the State were served by the RMS staff.

1. The State of Louisiana, as in past years, did not experience any crop losses due to labor shortage. The agricultural labor supply was supplemented with 300 migrant workers in the strawberry harvest, 60 in sugarcane planting and harvesting, and 60 in sweet potato harvest.

   The increase in the minimum wage in agriculture and the new minimum wage scale set by USDA Sugar Act for sugarcane workers have made job offers more attractive to agriculture workers. The effectiveness of the minimum wage scale has resulted in employers hiring seasonal workers in some crop activities which prior to the Act regular workers performed these tasks.

2. In 1970, 26 day-haul points were operated in 24 towns which is a decrease of four points and one town from the previous year. These day-haul points operated statewide for a cumulative total of 1,257 days in 1970. The average daily referral was 57 workers, resulting in a movement of 72,111 workers. In 1969, the day-haul points operated for a cumulative total of 1,270 days and 52,660 workers were referred to farm jobs. The 37.7 percent increase in placements was attributed to longer crop activities in vegetable and strawberries and greater participation by the staff in recruitment and placement of workers during pepper cultivation.

   In 1971, additional efforts will be exerted to expand our day-haul operations within the State.

3. During the demand periods in 1970, the need for seasonal workers for local jobs was met by the use of area office files, personal contacts with individuals, crew leaders, use of telephone, news releases, handbills, and through the cooperation of rural storekeepers. In recruiting workers for out-of-area, the above methods were used, also including various types of publicity media, i.e. radio, newspapers, posters, and the Farm Labor Bulletin. The agency received full cooperation from other governmental agencies, agricultural organizations, communication media, and civic organizations in publicizing labor needs during demand periods.

   During 1970, 52 issues of the Farm Labor Bulletin were printed comprising 36,920 copies.

   Publicity used in recruiting applicants for inplant work for Wisconsin Canning Companies were very similar to the types used in recruiting interstate agricultural workers. School age youth were recruited in April and May to harvest strawberries and vegetables in the Hammond area, and during the holiday seasons in November and December to harvest tung nuts in the Bogalusa area.

   No volunteer farm representatives were used in 1970, although five temporary recruiters were used in four area offices for recruiting local and out-of-area workers.

C. Annual Worker Plan:

1. As an order-holding State, 30 orders representing 378 openings were extended to three States in 1970, of which 19 orders representing 243 openings were filled by three States. As applicant-holding State. Louisiana received 33 orders representing 1,135 openings from eight States. Our agency filled 28 orders representing 857 openings in eight States. This is a decrease of 43.4 percent in orders received and 61.9 percent in openings filled in 1969. The contributing factor that caused a decrease in orders received and openings received was the number of orders extended from Michigan. In 1969, the Louisiana Agency received 46 orders consisting of 1,173 openings. In 1970, Louisiana received only six orders representing 70 openings from Michigan. This was due to reduction in crop acreage, migrants who "freewheel" each year, and Secretary's Regulations concerning Housing Regulations.

2. As in previous years, two offices in Southeast Louisiana moved the greatest number of workers through the annual worker plan. These two offices referred approximately 28.0 percent of the State total referrals.

   Migrants from Louisiana were referred to agricultural jobs in eight States. The States of Florida and Connecticut hired approximately 76.0 percent of migrants from Louisiana that were referred to work in citrus and tobacco. The pattern of movement of interstate workers was the same for the past two years. The number of workers who "freewheel" each year is unknown but it is estimated to be over 1,000. This is attributed to crew leaders who do not comply with the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act and the Secretary's Regulation governing housing for interstate workers.

3. In 1970, there were 20 registered crew leaders as compared to 22 in 1969. The decline of crew leaders authorized to transport workers continued to decrease in 1970, with a total of six as compared to seven in 1969. As in previous years, crew leaders were encouraged to comply with the Secretary's Regulations regarding insurance coverage to transport workers interstate, however, this continues to be a major problem. In all probability, the insurance coverage will remain a handicap in the movement of workers interstate in 1971.

D. Interstate Migrant Workers:

In 1970, 46 housing inspections related to the recruitment of agricultural workers were completed by the RMS staff. Of this total, 27 occurred in the strawberry belt, 17 in sugarcane area, one in cotton, one in sweet potatoes, and one in other crops. This is a decrease of 35 housing inspections from 1969, which was due to a decrease in strawberry acreage in the Hammond area.

The inspection of housing in the strawberry belt was a cooperative endeavor between the area office and the Tangipahoa Parish Health Unit. Personnel from the Health Unit conducted their inspection of housing as soon as it was determined if the employers intended to use interstate labor.

The State Department of Education, through Federal Financial Aid, was able to operate a migrant school near Hammond for 150 children of school age. The students of migrant workers received free transportation, lunches, and school supplies.

The State Department of Health and the State Department of Hospitals provided free medical services to migrants and their families, who were in need of medical attention.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the cooperation of the State Department of Welfare and the local Parish Police Jury, supplied some needy families with commodities. The Migrant Ministerial Association collected clothing from various religious organizations to be given to the workers.

In 1970, no wage surveys were conducted by the Louisiana Agency.

There were a total of 298 Forms ES-369, Agricultural Worker Schedule, prepared on local and out-of-state migrants who were seeking agricultural employment in other States. In 1969, 231 Forms ES-369 were prepared on migrants by the RMS staff.

E. Puerto Rican and Foreign Workers:

No foreign or Puerto Rican workers were employed in any seasonal agricultural activities in 1970.

The Louisiana agency received four requests for four aliens to perform regular agricultural work; two in dairying, a dog trainer for a hunting preserve, and a farm equipment mechanic. The request for a dog trainer was certified but the request for a dairy hand was not certified, and the request for a herdsman is awaiting determination. The request for a farm equipment mechanic will be resubmitted due to original non-compliance with revised procedures. In rural non-agriculture, there were four requests from employers to hire 16 aliens. Three requests for eight aliens were certified and were forwarded to the consulates involved. Two of the requests were for seven net makers to be employed by one shrimp company and the other request was for a Forestry Engineering student. The final request for eight aliens to be employed as Captains, Fishing Vessel in Oyster Fishing, is awaiting determination.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES:

During 1970, Rural Manpower Service representatives from both the Administrative and Area offices actively participated in rural development activities.

The first meeting of the State Rural Development Committee was held on February 24, 1970 on the Baton Rouge Campus of Louisiana State University attended by Mr. T. J. Ray, Chief of Rural Manpower Service.

On July 21, a second meeting was held at Woodworth, Louisiana where six working committees were formed. Three representatives from Rural Manpower Service were appointed to these committees as follows:

T. J. Ray - Agricultural & Forestry, Industry and Commerce
M. I. Cavell - Education & Training, Research and Information
W. M. Brown - Recreation, Tourism and Wildlife, Health and Housing

Periodic meetings of these working committees were held during the year.

In the Minden area, the local Rural Manpower Service representative served as secretary to the Rural Development Committee of Webster Parish (county) and as Vice-Chairman in Bienville Parish (county.)

The supervisor of the Rural Manpower Service department of the Shreveport office participated in the T.A.P. program and regularly attended its meetings. The panel has been active in lending technical service and advice to various rural community projects in the fields of water and sewerage, recreation and conservation.

Bobby Miles, Rural Manpower Service supervisor from the Monroe area office, was requested to speak at two meetings of Vocational Agriculture Teachers from the Northeast Louisiana District. The presentation he made pertained to "Manpower Needs in the Area" in the agri-business field.

The Rural Manpower Service representatives were used in making all MDTA surveys made by the Tallulah area office. They also participated in MDTA-OJT projects located in the area. One Rural Manpower Service representative is a member of the East Carroll Rural Development Committee.

In the Natchitoches area, Rural Manpower Service personnel worked very closely with the U.S. Forestry Service in their "Mainstream" program under the OEO U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. A total of 19 workers were recruited, interviewed, selected, and referred to this program by the Rural Manpower Service representative of the Natchitoches area office.

During 1969, the Houma area office conducted a survey to determine the need for a welder training course under MDTA. The survey revealed that definite employment opportunities existed for graduates from such a course. As a result, a MDTA course was organized and began operation in 1970. Enrollees are underemployed and unemployed applicants from rural and urban areas.

Also, as a result of a survey made in 1969, a large garment manufacturing plant was located near Raceland, Louisiana and began operation in 1970. Rural Manpower Service personnel of the Houma area office have been interviewing and referring ES test selected applicants from both rural and urban areas on a monthly basis since the plant began operating.

In the Lafayette area monthly meetings of the Rural Development Committee were attended by the Rural Manpower Service representative. Regular contacts were made with Neighborhood Opportunity Centers, county agents and ASCS personnel. Help was given in referring applicants to state operated Automobile Mechanic and Refrigeration Training Schools.

The Rural Manpower Service representative of the New Iberia area office is currently serving as member of the Rural Development Committees of both Iberia and St. Mary Parishes (counties.)

In the Hammond area the Rural Manpower Service representative was very active through his participation in three Technical Action Panels of Livingston, St. Helena, and Tangipahoa Parishes (counties.)

A conjunctive project under MDTA between the Agency and the Department of Education was programed during 1970. Efforts were put forth to recruit 20 dairy farmers and 20 dairy hands to start the program. The program was canceled due to an insufficient number of applicants.

There were seven RAR Projects funded during 1970, as follows:

Mansura, Louisiana	Stenographer	20 Trainees
Ferriday, Louisiana	Welder	20 Trainees
Ferriday, Louisiana	Farm Equipment Mech.	20 Trainees
Mansfield, Louisiana	Welder	20 Trainees
Bunkie, Louisiana	Auto Mechanic	20 Trainees
Denham Springs, Louisiana	Stenographer	20 Trainees
Alexandria, Louisiana	TV Service & Repair	15 Trainees

PUBLIC RELATIONS:

During 1970, the Rural Manpower Service again emphasized the role of public relations in strengthening public understanding of the agricultural and rural non-agricultural programs. All public relations media were used, in some form, by RMS staff. The use of radio and TV, handbills, posters, promotional mailings, and attendance at various meetings and gatherings of employers, other governmental agencies, civic clubs, churches, and other organizations helped in promoting the Rural Manpower Service program.

Several Administrative Office RMS staff members have appeared on a TV program "Midday in Louisiana", which covers many subjects, but has a segment devoted to agriculture and its role in the Louisiana economic picture. These appearances have been of the interview type of presentation. RMS field staff have participated in local station radio spots, usually in public service time slot programs. Speeches to Vocational Agriculture teachers were delivered by RMS staff in the Monroe area.

More active participation by RMS staff in Parish (County) Rural Development Committees, as well as the State Rural Development Council, have further publicized the agricultural and rural non-agricultural programs.

Contacts with key community leaders, feed and seed dealers, county agents, ASCS offices, law enforcement agencies, civic clubs, OEO centers, educational institutions and church groups are part of the overall field contact program and are designed to further the public understanding of the Rural Manpower Service Program.

Examples of some of the public relations material used during 1970, are included in the attachments section of this publication.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. EVALUATION:

1. Program Evaluations. The approach to program reviews, designed by the agency in 1966, and refined further in 1969, was used again in 1970. This approach is based upon review of the progress of current operations as compared to forecast accomplishments as planned. Quarterly accomplishment reports, showing both current and previous period accomplishments, have also been maintained in 1970.

   During 1970, two Plans of Service were prepared by each Rural Manpower Service office. One plan was prepared covering the period of January through June, using the format of month-by-month planning as originally designed by the agency in 1966. The other plan covered Fiscal Year 1971, on a total year basis. During Calendar Year 1970, 33 Plans of Service were evaluated by Administrative Office RMS staff. Due to personnel changes in the Administrative staff during the year, only five Program Progress Reviews were conducted in five area offices. At each Program Progress Review, a Follow-Up was conducted to determine whether recommended action was carried out as outlined in prior reviews. No area office validations were performed during 1970, due to changes brought about by ESARS and ESARS' reporting criteria.

2. Program Planning. The Plan of Service, as originally designed by the agency in 1966, and refined in 1969, using a month-by-month approach, was used for the first half of 1970. This decision was based on the advent of the new Fiscal Year Plan of Service to be introduced. Each area office Rural Manpower Service Unit prepared a Fiscal Year Plan of Service based on the National Office format as contained in Training and Employment Service Program Letter Number 2548. These Fiscal Year Plans were for the total year rather than on a month-by-month basis. The Administrative Office RMS staff is in the process of developing a Plan of Service format on a month-by-month basis, which will be compatible with the Fiscal Year Plan of Service. The new Plan of Service format will eliminate the need for the ES-608-A, Agricultural Employer Placement and Contact Control Form.

3. Applicant Services. Again in 1970, placements have increased over the previous year. The comparison of accomplishments in 1970 over 1969 shows the following: Agricultural Job Placements, 79,300 over 59,872, or up 32.5%; Pulpwood and Logging Job Placements, 70 over 48, or up 45.8%; Non-agricultural Placements, 3,089 over 3,064, or up 0.8%. The job placement increase in agriculture is directly attributable to increased seasonal labor demands caused by excessive moisture during the year, as well as increases in vegetable and sugarcane acreages. Additionally, the expansion of services to other rural employers not previously served has helped the job placement increases. Greater use of day-haul was made, especially in hot peppers and sugar cane during 1970. Better coordination among area offices in the recruitment, referral and placement of seasonal workers played a significant role in this increase. The increase of pulpwood and logging job placements was the result of increased efforts in certain areas of the state. The

total, though small, indicates improvement in this segment of rural employment. A slight increase in rural non-agricultural job placements was the direct result of increased penetration in food processing and garment manufacturing industries. Again, adverse weather conditions affecting agricultural seasonal labor needs caused increased workloads for RMS staff. Consequently, services to the non-agricultural segment had to be curtailed. Had additional staffing been available, greater job placement increases could have been realized.

4. Employer Services. Program emphases for 1970, gave special attention to employer relations as one of the several areas of improvement. As was shown in applicant services, Employer Services, also, experienced increases in accomplishments in 1970 over 1969, as follows: Agricultural Visits, 5,509 over 4,873, or up 13.1%; Pulpwood & Logging Visits, 305 over 255, or up 19.6%; Non-Agricultural Visits, 1,916 over 1,593, or up 20.3%. Employer services increase in agriculture was directly related to increased seasonal labor needs occasioned by adverse weather conditions and increases in acreage in vegetables and sugarcane. The increase in Pulpwood & Logging has not brought about a like increase in job placements due to the industry problems of employment, working conditions and methods of wage payment, that are not as attractive as those offered by other non-agricultural industries. The non-agricultural segment realized the greatest increase and is the direct result of better planning and increased activity in food processing and garment manufacturing in the rural areas.

5. Out-of-Area Job Placement Service. The area of out-of-area job placements experienced a decline in 1970 over 1969, as follows: Agricultural Job Placements, 7,121 from 8,098, or down 12.1%; Non-Agricultural Job Placements, 95 from 214, or down 55.6%; Pulpwood & Logging Job Placements had no activity in either 1970 or 1969.

   The greatest losses were experienced in the area of interstate agricultural jobs. There was a decrease of 43 orders received and 1,537 openings received in 1970 from 1969, or 33 orders comprising 1,135 openings received in 1970, from 76 orders comprising 2,672 openings received in 1969. A like decrease in orders and openings filled in 1970 from 1969 was evident, or 28 orders comprising 857 openings filled in 1970, from 42 orders comprising 1,385 openings filled in 1969. However, it should be noted that comparison of data for the two years shows a greater percentage of orders and openings received being filled in 1970 than in 1969. Reasons for job losses are lack of complying housing and greater influx of "free wheelers," together with reduced acreage during the year in demand states. Losses were experienced in openings filled in 1970 from 1969, in the states of Michigan (-436), Florida (-134), New Jersey (-63), Washington (-24), Kentucky (-19), and Wisconsin (-3). Indiana and Ohio did not extend orders to our state in 1970. The only increases in openings filled in 1970 from 1969, occurred in the states of Connecticut (+168), and Maryland (+5). Although these increases were helpful, they were not enough to compensate for the job losses experienced.

Migrant crews and groups from Louisiana again "free wheeled" to central pattern states as in past years. In 1970, 20 crew leaders were registered under the Farm Labor Contractor Registration PL-88-582, with six authorized to transport, compared to 22 registered, with seven authorized to transport in 1969. Insurance coverage cost, and the fact that employers with non-complying housing contact crew leaders directly, have been the major factors in the breakdown in the implementation of Public Law 88-582. These conditions also cause a breakdown in the implementation of the Secretary's Regulations regarding agricultural worker housing.

Losses in out-of-state non-agricultural jobs were also noticeable in the drop of in-plant food processing workers used from Louisiana in 1970, by central states employers.

6. Staffing. The Rural Manpower Service staffing, in 1970, was adequate in most instances to meet the needs of rural areas in agricultural, pulpwood and logging, and rural non-agricultural activities. The primary responsibility of serving agricultural needs as much as possible within existing staff and resources was met. However, increased workloads of RMS staff, caused by adverse weather conditions bringing about increased seasonal labor needs, caused curtailment of non-agricultural services. With additional staff and resources, these services to the non-agricultural segment would not have been curtailed and increases would have been realized. Field staff changes caused some temporary problems, but were for the most part of short duration. Temporary recruiters were utilized as much as possible, but to a lesser degree than in previous years. One of the two positions in the Alexandria area office was transferred to the Hammond area office, and the temporary position planned to be utilized between the Hammond and New Iberia offices was assigned permanently to the New Iberia office. This transfer and assignment was necessitated by the increased agricultural activities in both areas. The detailing of staff by means of authorization to travel across administrative lines of adjacent offices during periods of demand has played an important part in the proper utilization of staff, thereby, increasing services rendered to employers and workers.

   The reorganization of the Administrative Office Rural Manpower Service staff into sub-units responsible for field operations, training, and reporting, will do much to relieve the Chief of Rural Manpower Service of the burden of operational and reporting details. This new alignment will undoubtedly help in the eventual transition to a full Rural Manpower Service

7. Training. Staff training of new RMS field personnel in 1970, was conducted by line supervisory staff in the area offices. Administrative Office RMS staff assisted in or conducted this training when requested. RMS field staff, together with Administrative Office staff, were given central office training in adjunct programs, such as non-ag Employer Relations, OAIS, ESARS, Job Corps, NAB-JOBS, etc., due to the expanded role of the Rural Manpower Service, to provide total service to the rural areas. This training was necessary because of the use of RMS field staff in some of these supportive services on a non-technical basis. In order to properly expand the agency's total

manpower services to the rural areas, considerable training of RMS staff is needed. As a step in this direction, a central office training session of the newest RMS field staff is scheduled in early 1971. This session will cover basic operations, reporting and supportive programs for the rural areas.

8. Supervision. Emphasis is being placed on line supervision of the Rural Manpower Service program. It is planned that line supervision will conduct periodic reviews of the RMS program with an eye to full utilization of staff. There continued to be some improvement in program supervision by line supervisory staff during 1970.

9. Program Administration. In February, 1970, the elevation of one ES Operation Analyst I position to ES Operation Analyst II, as Assistant Chief of Rural Manpower Service was made. The filling of the Labor Market Analyst III position, together with the creation of the Assistant Chief position, brought about a readjustment of Administrative Office staff operations and assignments. The Assistant Chief has responsibility for field operations and training, and the Labor Market Analyst III has responsibility for the reporting program and pertinent training. These changes were made to relieve the Chief of Rural Manpower Service of the burden of details in operations and reporting, improve direction and coordination of Rural Manpower Service field operations, and increase the overall efficiency of the functional supervision of the program. These changes were needed to implement the transition from a program of farm placement to a program of total service to the rural areas.

10. Alien Employment Certification (MA 7-50 A&B). In 1970, a definite increase was experienced in Alien Employment Certification activities by the Rural Manpower Service. This increase was evident in both the agricultural and non-agricultural segments. A total of 12 different requests involving two agricultural employers and ten non-agricultural employers was transmitted during 1970, and determinations received. Two other requests were not pursued further by employers when advised of procedural requirements. A total of eighteen (18) openings was involved, with employment certifications issued for nine (9) aliens for four employers during 1970.

Eight requests, involving nine aliens were not certified due to availability of U.S. workers and also one request was determined "adverse effect". Two of the requests certified involving seven aliens as Menhaden Net Makers, were filed by one employer who apparently is only using Portugal as his labor supply area. This employer has secured certified aliens prior to 1970. He has been offered the services of the agency in the institution of a training program to help solve his labor needs, but no training program has been established as yet. Seven requests, involving eight openings and aliens, were submitted by employers in the Oyster Fishing Industry, who refused to follow prescribed procedure and asked that the requirements for the Fishing Industry, which are the same as for agriculture, be waived. They did not place orders nor advertise. Their requests were denied due to availability of U.S. workers. These seven employers have resubmitted their cases according to required procedures, and upgraded their openings from Fisherman, Oyster to Captain, Fishing Vessel for determination.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations are presented in the hope that they may help in the process of bringing about changes in operations and procedures which should sustain and even enlarge services to rural areas by the Rural Manpower Service.

1. Equity in Resources Allocation (Rural - Urban):

The delivery of manpower services for many years has been centered in the metropolitan areas, and only basic agricultural placement services were performed in rural areas. The resultant migration of rural workers into metropolitan areas, due to tremendous technological advances and dwindling job opportunities in agriculture, has compounded the cities problems. Executive recognition of the problem resulted in reports which vividly point out the inequitable distribution of a larger portion of manpower services resources to the metropolitan areas. In order to provide the increased delivery of manpower services to the rural areas, it will be necessary that resources be allocated in a more equitable fashion than heretofore.

2. Alien Employment Certification (MA 7-50 A & B):

It is recommended that all alien employment certification requests for all occupations, excepting the professions, have the same procedural requirements as agricultural occupations; that is, the placing of orders, extension into clearance, and employer advertisement. With rising unemployment nationwide, there is no reason domestic workers cannot be trained for requested certification occupations. It is further recommended that periodic follow-ups be made on each case to assure contractual compliance by both the employer and alien.

3. Housing Compliance:

Non-compliance by growers causes losses of reportable activities by supply states, but most important, the individual worker's health, safety, and welfare are not being improved. The non-complying employer knows that when service is denied him, he can merely contact a non-complying crew leader or labor contractor and secure needed labor. In this way the workers then again become pawns either of the crew leader or employer or both. There is a definite need for Federal Laws governing the housing of agricultural migrant workers, with penalties and/or injunctive reliefs embodied in the Laws. The mere denial of service, because of non-compliance, does nothing in the way of alleviating this problem.

4. Farm Labor Contractor Registration:

It is recommended that the National Office actively pursue the amending of Public Law 88-582, to provide injunctive proceedings against violators. As a supply state, we are caught in the trap of having a crew leader apply for and receive his Registration, then having us develop jobs in other states for his crew and discussing them with him and making commitments.

All the while, we are attempting to get him to provide insurance coverage, but he departs without coverage and we have in effect aided him. All referral action is basically done at commitment. All that remains is to report activities performed and count acceptances. The individual workers, in such instances, have no protection. The Law was really meant to protect the workers.

5. Rapid Communications:

In order to quickly and efficiently facilitate the recruitment, referral, and dispatch of workers and the changing of labor requirements between the various States, we well as within a State, a system of rapid written communication, such as TWX or TELEX, is recommended. In agriculture unexpected factors, such as weather, markets, and labor disputes, make the immediate up-dating of labor needs information immediate. This information is needed immediately by supply areas as well as demand areas. Labor mobility is years ahead of mail communications.

6. Time Reporting:

With the advent of expanding manpower services to the rural areas, it becomes necessary to establish an accounting system or method to properly identify rural services by activity and functional time code. An accounting system is vitally important to planning, staffing, and as a measurement of services rendered for budgeting purposes at the State and Area Office level.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 1 (R-10/68)

STATE Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED 1970

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points.	24
2. Number of day-haul points.	26
3. Sum of days day-haul points operated during year.	1,257
4. Total number of workers transported during year.	72,111
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers.	0
a. Placements in camps.	0
6. Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes. . . .	0
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points a. Farm placements.	0
b. Applicant-holding acceptances.	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians.	0
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9. Number of local offices which held farm clinics.	0
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held.	0
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs.	3
12. Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives.	0

SIGNATURE

TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-223 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE
Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED
1970

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Alexandria	1	25	272
Livonia	1	31	1021
Mt. Herman	1	88	5849
Franklin	1	12	108
Bogalusa	1	25	184
Enon	1	56	2893
Rayne	2	2	46
Amite	2	188	21604
Ponchatoula	1	32	1663
Houma	1	32	619
Gray	1	25	929
Breaux Bridge	1	53	2453
Lafayette	1	15	506
Minden	1	47	545
Chatham	1	25	281
Rayville	1	16	301
Start	1	10	163
Jeanerette	1	6	203
New Iberia	1	190	24824
St. Martinville	1	66	3730
Opelousas - Washington Highway	1	22	547

SIGNATURE	TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-223 Worksheet A (R-10/68)

STATE
Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED
1970

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
Shreveport	1	254	2,671
Lake Providence	1	14	370
Tallulah	1	23	329

SIGNATURE

TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
ES-225 Table 2 (R-10/68)

STATE	Louisiana
CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED	1970

COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
I TYPE	II BY REPORTING STATE	III WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	I TYPE	II NUMBER	I TYPE	II NUMBER
1. Total	298	233	2. Total persons	1,567	4. Families	46
a. Crew leaders	65	56	3. Total workers	1,525	5. Unattached males	120
b. Family heads	87	37			6. Unattached females	11
c. Other	146	140				

SECTION D. COMMENTS

The pattern of migration by groups or crews of workers is much the same as in past years but in a lesser volume. The majority of workers coming into Louisiana come from either Texas or Mississippi to work in strawberry and sugarcane crops. Louisiana migrant workers were referred to Florida to harvest citrus fruit, Connecticut and Maryland to work in tobacco, Michigan and Washington to harvest apples, Kentucky to harvest strawberries and New Jersey for the cranberry harvest.

Total migrant contacts increased from 231 in 1969 to 298 in 1970. The increase is attributed to greater efforts to expand services to migrant workers in the state.

There was a definite decline in the total number of persons and workers per group, crew and individuals (Section B). Factors contributing to this decline are: fewer workers available, stricter regulations regarding housing conditions and capacities, and a lesser demand for workers brought about by mechanization of some harvest activities.

The decrease in totals represented in Section C, Groups Working in the Reporting State, is due primarily to a reduction in strawberry acreage.

SIGNATURE	TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Employment Security
Form ES-225 Table 3 (R-10/68)

STATE
Louisiana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED
1970

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED(Sec. A) RECEIVED(Sec. B)	FILLED	EXTENDED(Sec. A) RECEIVED(Sec. B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →	30	19	378	243
2. Applicant-holding States involved:				
Indiana	1	1	40	30
Mississippi	14	9	202	133
Texas	16	9	176	80
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →	33	28	1,135	857
4. Order-holding States involved:				
Connecticut	1	1	500	265
* Florida	12	10	386	385
Kentucky	2	2	71	66
Maryland	6	4	24	19
Michigan	6	6	70	70
New Jersey	2	1	13	3
Washington	1	1	34	24
Wisconsin	3	3	37	25

* Three orders representing 94 openings carried over from 1969.

Table 3 Comments:

As an order-holding state in 1970, Louisiana extended 30 seasonal agricultural orders, representing 378 openings. These orders were in strawberry harvest, sugarcane planting and harvest, and sweet potato harvest. This is a decrease of 13 orders and 368 openings from 1969, or 30.2% less orders and 49.3% less openings extended interstate. Major contributing factors for this decrease were the smaller acreage in strawberries in 1970, coupled with increased utilization of the in-state agricultural labor force. A slight increase in extended openings in sugarcane harvest was caused by excessive lodging of cane just prior to harvest, necessitating a need for hand cutters. Interstate workers were received from Indiana, Mississippi, and Texas during 1970.

(Continued)

SIGNATURE

TITLE

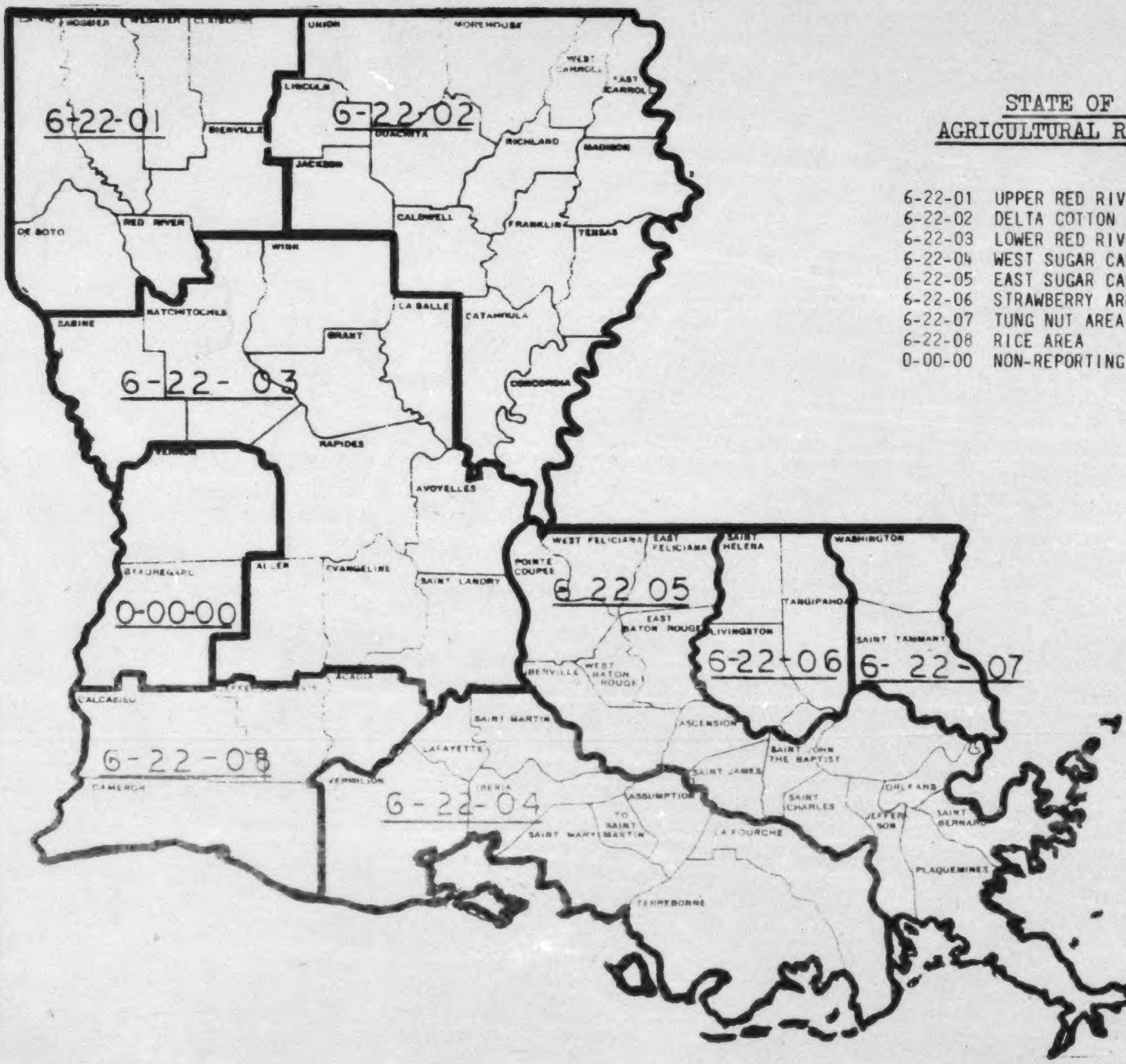
TABLE 3 - COMMENTS (Continued)

As an applicant-holding state, Louisiana received 33 orders from eight states representing 1,135 openings. Twenty-eight (28) of the orders received and 857 of the openings received were filled from eight states. Three orders representing 94 openings were carried over from 1969.

Significant decreases are noted in the number of orders and openings received from the state of Michigan, from 46 orders involving 1,173 openings received in 1969, to six orders involving 70 openings received in 1970. Orders were received from five less states in 1970, than in 1969. Likewise, decreased openings were received in 1970, from normal pattern states. Decreases in acreages and the influx of free-wheelers plus housing compliance problems in Michigan accounted for the 87% less orders and 94% less openings received in 1970, compared to 1969.

Service on the Connecticut order increased from 97 in 1969, to 265 in 1970, and was due to increased shipments. Louisiana received two more orders from Florida in 1970 than in 1969, but openings decreased by 177 due mostly to free-wheelers migrating from the summer harvests and filling many grower's needs. Wisconsin extended two less orders in 1970, but openings were nine more than in 1969.

Louisiana had 20 crew leaders registered as Farm Labor Contractors under Public Law 88-582 with only six authorized to transport workers.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CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
UNION
MOREHOUSE
WEST CARROLL
EAST CARROLL
LINCOLN
BIENVILLE
OUACHITA
JACKSON
RICHLAND
MADISON
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
WINN
NATCHITOCHES
LA SALLE
CATAHOULA
SABINE
GRANT
CONCORDIA
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
SAINT HELENA
WASHINGTON
POINTE COUPEE
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EVANGELINE
SAINT LANDRY
TANGIPAHOA
EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
SAINT TAMMANY
IBERVILLE
WEST BATON ROUGE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
ACADIA
CALCASIEU
SAINT MARTIN
ASCENSION
LAFAYETTE
SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST
SAINT JAMES
VERMILION
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
SAINT CHARLES
ORLEANS
CAMERON
TO SAINT MARTIN
SAINT MARY
LA FOURCHE
JEFFERSON
SAINT BERNARD
PLAQUEMINES
TERREBONNE

STATE OF LOUISIANA
AGRICULTURAL REPORTING AREAS

6-22-01	UPPER RED RIVER COTTON AREA
6-22-02	DELTA COTTON AREA
6-22-03	LOWER RED RIVER COTTON AREA
6-22-04	WEST SUGAR CANE AREA
6-22-05	EAST SUGAR CANE AREA
6-22-06	STRAWBERRY AREA
6-22-07	TUNG NUT AREA
6-22-08	RICE AREA
0-00-00	NON-REPORTING AREA

PART II. OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

OUTLOOK FOR THE STATE

Louisiana, like many other predominantly agricultural states, is moving ahead as modern technology continues to improve farming operations. The annual harvest of sugar cane and cotton in past years demanded large numbers of hand labor, today this work is now done almost completely by machine. However, certain crops like strawberry, vegetables, hot pepper, hay, and tung nuts utilize a moderate number of farm hands in planting, cultivation and harvest.

Demands for hand labor is not as great today as in years past, however, in 1970 there was a rise in employment of seasonal workers. The rise was due to increase acreage and adverse weather conditions. In assessing the needs for 1971, seasonal and year-round farm employment will depend on the following factors:

1. Weather conditions
2. Acreage
3. Market conditions
4. Mechanization

The aforementioned factors are variables, and consequently, prediction of the number of seasonal and year-round workers must be based on past experience. Taking into consideration the various factors governing employment of seasonal and regular farm workers, it is expected that in 1971 total agricultural employment will be approximately the same or slightly higher than reported in 1970. This prediction is based on an estimated 15% increase acreage in sugar cane, 10% increase acreage in cotton, increase acreage in hay and an additional 200,000 acres of new land utilized in farm operations.

Total acreage for farming purposes in 1971 is estimated at 12,200,000 acres, or an increase of 200,000 acres over that planted in 1970. It is expected that the bulk of the acreage will be planted in soybeans, vegetables, and hay. While soybeans is a highly mechanized crop, vegetable and hay remain one of the crops requiring a moderate number of seasonal workers.

With the exception of sugar cane planting and harvest, strawberry harvest, and the pepper harvest, local supply of agricultural workers will be sufficient to meet the local labor demands in 1971.

Other major rural industries in Louisiana are pulpwood and logging, and related industries. It is expected that there will be a moderate demand for workers in this industry. Area office personnel have only recently attempted to make inroads along these employers. It is expected that with proper utilization of available tools and a dedicated program of service to these employers could result in placing a number of workers with this industry.

Outlook for the various crop reporting areas in the state are as follows:

DELTA COTTON AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Caldwell
Morehouse
East Carroll
Tensas
Lincoln
Madison
Concordia
Richland
Jackson
West Carroll
Catahoula
Ouachita
Franklin
Union

AREA OFFICES

Bastrop
Monroe
Ferriday
Tallulah

A dying art ---- Picking cotton by hand. Louisiana's Cotton Crop is harvested almost entirely by Machine.

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Delta Cotton Area is located in the extreme northeast portion of the state. The economy of the area is dependent primarily on agriculture and the woods industry. Farming in the area is quite diversified. Cotton and soybeans are the principle money crops and demand the greatest number of seasonal and regular hired workers. Other crops which contribute to the economy are peaches, rice, grain sorghum, wheat, hay, pecans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, tomatoes, and peanuts. Some livestock is raised in conjunction with field crops.

There is however, a continuing trend of land improvement and development through irrigation, land leveling and drainage programs. This will permit the use of larger, more efficient cultivating and harvesting equipment. The effect will be to reduce the demand for seasonal hand labor and increase the demand for skilled farm equipment operators.

COTTON - In 1970, the Delta Cotton Area produced approximately 63% of all cotton produced in the state on approximately 289,000 planted acres. Peak employment in planting occurred in May with 350 workers employed. This was an increase of 150 over the same period in 1969. The increase was due generally to two factors:

1. Increased acreage
2. Extensive replanting in the Monroe and Tallulah areas because of damage to early seedlings due to adverse weather conditions.

The number of seasonal workers employed for cultivation declined from 1,600 in June, 1969 to 1,450 in July, 1970.

Peak employment during the 1970 harvest season was 400 compared to 625 in 1969.

The decrease in seasonal labor requirements in both cultivation and harvest is attributed to the use of larger, more efficient cultivating and harvesting equipment and weed and grass control chemicals.

It is anticipated that cotton acreage will increase slightly in 1971. Growers will continue to receive price support payments on part of their acreage. Mechanization and cultivation practices, including extensive use of herbicides, can be expected to continue in their present trend. It is doubtful, however, that 1971 will see much change in seasonal employment as the expected increase in acreage should offset any losses to mechanization and the use of chemicals.

SOYBEANS - The production of soybeans, like cotton, is highly mechanized. In 1970, approximately 225 workers were employed during the peak planting month of May as compared to 200 in 1969. The greatest number of seasonal workers were employed in cultivation with 700 in July. This was 100 less than the peak during July, 1969. Peak employment in harvest which occurred in October was 175. This was an increase of 50 workers over the October, 1969 figure.

It is predicted that soybean acreage will be increased in 1971, and that seasonal employment is expected to increase.

PEACHES - Peach production in 1970 was below the 1969 level. One large grower lost 30% of his crop due to lack of irrigation and early frost. Day-haul activity felt the effect of this loss. Average monthly employment during 1970 harvest was 150 workers compared to 190 in 1969. No increase in acreage is expected for 1971, but young trees are expected to begin bearing at near capacity. An increase in production is anticipated for 1971, and there should be a slight rise in seasonal labor requirements.

SWEET POTATOES - Seasonal labor demands increased slightly in 1970 over 1969. Peak employment occurred during harvest in October with 250 workers employed. This was 50 more than the peak of the previous year.

A slight increase in sweet potato acreage is forecasted for 1971. Although mechanization is creeping into sweet potato production, it is predicted that labor needs will remain about the same as 1970.

OTHER CROPS - No significant acreage changes or labor requirements are anticipated in the other crops grown in the Delta Cotton Area.

PULPWOOD AND LOGGING - Although mechanization in the pulpwood and logging industry is increasing, total employment in the area remained about the same in 1970 as in 1969. Little, if any, change is expected in 1971.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Cultivation	May through July
Cotton Harvest	September through November
Tomato Harvest	June through July
Sweet Potato Harvest	August through October
Peach Harvest	June 15 through August 15
Pecan Harvest	October 15 through December 15
Soybean Cultivation	May through July
Soybean Harvest	October through November

Timetable for Food Processing:

Sweet Potato Canning	September through November

UPPER RED RIVER COTTON AREA

HARVEST OF COTTON BY MACHINE IN RED RIVER PARISH.

PARISHES SERVED

CADDO	WEBSTER
DESOTO	BOSSIER
RED RIVER	BIENVILLE

AREA OFFICES

SHREVEPORT	MINDEN

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Upper Red River Cotton Area is located in the extreme northwest corner of the state. Its economy draws support primarily from agriculture and the pulpwood and logging industry.

The principal labor using crops are cotton, mixed vegetables, hay, and pecans. Other crops grown in the area are soybeans, sweet potatoes, small grain, and some peaches. Dairy farming, associated with the raising of livestock, is a substantial contributor to the economy.

The general employment trend was up in 1970, compared to 1969, with increases appearing in cotton, hay, and mixed vegetables.

Cotton - Peak employment in cotton planting occurred in May, 1970, with 75 workers employed. This was 25 more than the previous May. Employment in cultivation declined from a peak of 125 in June, 1969, to 100 in June, 1970. Peak employment of 150 during the 1970 harvest season doubled the 1969 figure.

Hay - The number of workers in hay harvest reached a peak of 125 in June, 1969. Peak employment was not reached until August, 1970, with 175 workers employed. More significantly, the average monthly employment over a seven month period was 54 in 1969, compared to 93 in 1970.

Mixed Vegetables - Seasonal labor requirements were considerably greater in 1970, than 1969. Peak employment during planting occurred in May for both years with 50 employed in 1970, compared to 25 in 1969. Cultivation required 100 workers in 1970, compared to 50 the previous year. Peak employment during harvest reached 100 in August, 1970. This was 75 more than the 1969 peak.

The increase in seasonal labor demands during 1970, is attributed to a more normal growing season as compared to drought conditions in 1969.

However, the 1969 drought was responsible for a reverse effect with respect to employment in the pecan harvest. The 1970 pecan crop was extremely light due to lack of moisture the previous year. Peak employment during the 1970 harvest was only 150 workers compared to 700 in 1969. This sharp decline more than offset gains made in other crops and the result was a net decrease in peak seasonal employment of some 250 workers.

It is anticipated that with normal weather conditions during 1971, employment should be about the same as 1970, in most field crops and will increase considerably in the pecan harvest.

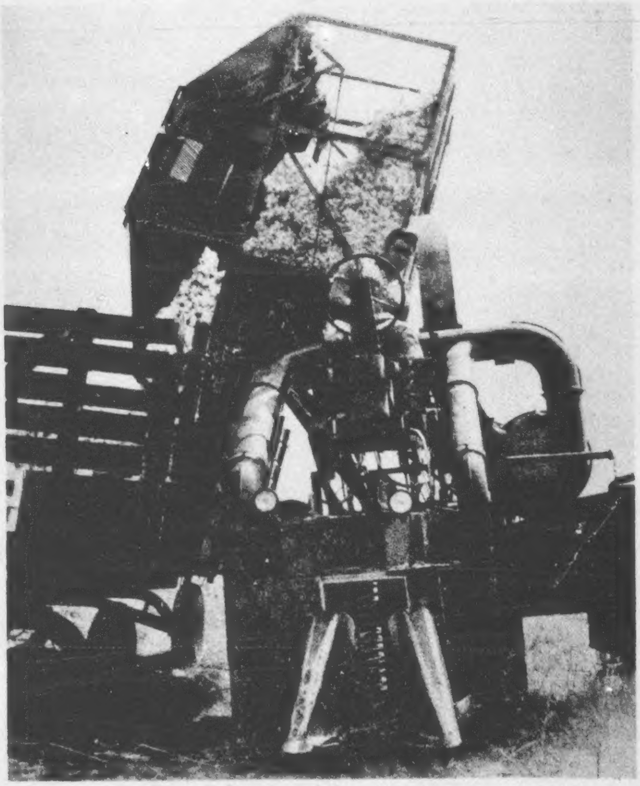
Employment in the pulpwood and logging industry showed very little change from 1969, and will remain about the same in 1971. Some new machinery and methods of harvesting pulpwood are being experimented with, but it is doubtful that they will affect labor demands in 1971.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Cultivation	May through July
Cotton Harvest	September through November
Mixed Vegetable Harvest	June to October
Peach Harvest	June 15 through August 15
Pecan Harvest	October 15 through December 15
Soybean Cultivation	May through July
Soybean Harvest	October through November

Timetable for Food Processing:

Negative



Cotton Harvesting Machine.

LOWER RED RIVER COTTON AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Sabine
Natchitoches
LaSalle
Avoyelles
Evangeline
Winn
Grant
Rapides
Allen
St. Landry

AREA OFFICES

Natchitoches
Alexandria
Opelousas

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Lower Red River Cotton Area is located in the central part of the state. The economy is dependent to a great extent on agriculture and forest products.

The major crops grown in the Lower Red River Cotton Area are cotton, soybeans, sweet potatoes, livestock and pecans. Other crops which contribute to the agricultural economy are: hay, Irish potatoes, sugar cane, cabbage, nursery , and small grains.

Peak employment of seasonal agricultural workers occurred in May and June of 1970, when approximately 1100 workers were employed. This is 200 less than the 1300 reported in May of 1968 and 75 less than the 1175 reported in June of 1969. A second peak occurred in October of 1969 and 1970. In 1970, during October, 975 individuals were reported as being employed. This is 200 less than the 1175 reported employed in 1969.

Peak employment of seasonal workers occurred in most crops during the same period in 1969 and 1970. However, peak employment was down in some crops, such as: cotton, Irish potatoes, pecans, and corn. In other crops such as hay, sugar cane, cabbage, and small grain seasonal employment was up in 1970.

The primary reasons for the difference in employment were attributed to adverse weather conditions in 1970 and mechanization. Cotton and soybeans are almost 100 percent mechanized and require only a fraction of the labor required in years past.

The outlook for 1971 is expected to follow the downward trend established over the past 10 years. Labor demands will continue to go down slightly in 1971. It is expected that no change will occur in any one crop to significantly change or affect supply and demand for agricultural labor. As in previous years, sweet potatoes are expected to be the number one user of seasonal labor followed closely by soybeans and cotton.

As in previous years, acreage in soybeans is expected to increase with sweet potatoes, cotton, and sugar cane acreages to remain about the same. Also, acreage in other crops are not expected to change to such an extent that it will affect labor supply and demand.

The pulpwood and logging industry in the Lower Red River Cotton Area is similar to that reported in the Upper Red River and Delta Cotton Areas.

Based on the trend established during the past 5 years, it is expected that demands for workers in sawlogs will decrease during 1971. However, opposite trends exist in the pulpwood industry as it is estimated that the demand for labor will continue to increase as it has during the past 5 years.

Timetable for Seasonal Farm Activities:

Cotton Planting	April through May
Cotton Cultivation	May through July
Cotton Harvest	September 1 through November
Soybean Cultivation	May 10 through July
Small Grain Harvest	July and August
Sweet Potato Planting	May through July 15
Sweet Potato Harvest	August through October
Sugar Cane Planting	August 15 through October 15
Sugar Cane Cultivation	April through June
Sugar Cane Harvest	October 10 through December
Pecan Harvest	October through December

Harvesting sugarcane by machine in the Houma Area.

WEST SUGAR CANE AREA

PARISHES SERVED

St. Martin	Lafayette
Iberia	Vermillion
St. Mary	Assumption
Lafourche	Terrebonne

AREA OFFICES

Lafayette
New Iberia
Houma

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The West Sugar Cane Area depends largely on agriculture to support its economy. The principle money earning and labor using crops are sugar cane and hot peppers. Rice is another important crop economically but, since it is so highly mechanized, demand for seasonal labor is small. Other activities which contribute to the economy of the area, but demand little seasonal labor are the raising of beef cattle, dairying, soybeans, cotton, corn, and crawfish. The latter industry has more than doubled in the last three years. Expansion is expected to continue and an increase in seasonal hand labor is anticipated.

Sugar Cane - Sugar cane was grown on 1,395 farms in the West Sugar Cane Area in 1970. This was a decrease of 87 farms from 1969, and follows the trend of fewer but larger farms. Due to an increase in quota, 194,500 acres were planted in 1970, compared to 174,200 in 1969. Indications at this time are that 1971 acreage will be approximately 15% higher than 1970.

Year round workers numbered 3,400 in 1970, compared to 3,360 in 1969. There was an increase in seasonal workers in 1970, over the previous year in both planting and harvesting operations. Labor for cultivation remained the same.

Weather conditions were ideal during the 1970 growing season and the cane made rapid growth. However, during the months of August, September, and early October, extensive rains and high winds, especially in the coastal areas, caused some of the tall and heavy cane to fall and become lodged and twisted. This was most noticeable in some of the newer varieties of cane.

Machine harvest was seriously hampered by wet field conditions and wherever lodged and twisted cane was encountered. As a result, there was an unusually high demand for hand labor to assist with the harvest. Peak employment reached 1,800 in October, 1970 compared to 1,400 for the same period the previous year.

Despite the problems met in harvesting the 1970 crop, production of sugar cane for sugar and seed is estimated to be up 25% from 1969.

Because of continual wet weather the 1970 planting season was delayed about 30 days. Demand for labor was high as growers made an effort to complete planting before the harvest season began. Peak employment occurred in October with 2,100 seasonal workers engaged in planting activities. In 1969, the peak occurred during September with 1,725 workers employed.

Adverse weather conditions during the planting season have already affected the potential output for 1971. Farmers were not able to plant all of the additional quota because of wet fields. Most farmers had hoped to return to planting after harvest but freezes in November killed the plant cane. It is expected that most growers who did not complete planting will retain older low yielding stubble in order to take advantage of the increased quota.

The seasonal labor force in 1970 was higher than anticipated due to abnormal weather conditions. Assuming normal harvest conditions in 1971, the seasonal force required should not increase over 1970 despite the increase in acreage.

Hot Peppers - Hot peppers are grown commercially in the parishes of Iberia, Lafayette and St. Martin. It is from a variety of peppers grown in Iberia Parish that the famous "Tobasco" sauce is produced.

Hot peppers were grown on some 665 farms in the West Sugar Cane Area during 1970, compared to 695 in 1969. Acres under cultivation increased from 2,140 in 1969 to 2,415 in 1970. A slight increase in acreage is forecast for 1971. Most of the farms are small family type operations of from two to ten acres and generally provide their own labor. Demand for seasonal labor emanates from the few large growers in the area.

Mechanization plays a part in planting and cultivation but harvesting is done entirely by hand. The composition of the work force is mostly females, older workers, and school age youth.

Peak employment during the 1970 harvest reached 800 during the month of October. This represented an increase of 225 over the previous year. It is expected that seasonal labor demands for 1971 will be slightly higher than in 1970.

Several other crops provided seasonal employment in 1970. Peak seasonal labor requirements and peak periods were as follows: Mixed vegetable harvest, 225 in May and June; hay harvest, 225 in October; Irish potato harvest, 225 in May; cotton harvest, 75 in November; okra harvest, 50 in June, July and August; sweet potato planting, 25 in June; and general farm work, 100 in November.

There are no foreseeable factors which might have an appreciable effect on labor supply and demand in 1971. Demand for skilled machine operators will remain high. The local labor force should be able to take care of all needs with the exception of sugar cane planting and harvest which, as in the past, will probably be supplemented by migrant workers from other Louisiana areas and from Mississippi.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Sugar Cane Cultivation	April through June
Sugar Cane Planting	August 15 through October 15
Sugar Cane Harvest	October 10 through December
Pepper Planting	April through May
Pepper Cultivation	May through August
Pepper Harvest	September through October
Sweet Potato Planting	May through July 15
Rice Planting	April through May
Rice Cultivation	May through July
Rice Harvest	July through September

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Sugar Manufacturing	October 10 through January 15
Seafood Processing (Peak)	August through November
Vegetable Processing	June through December

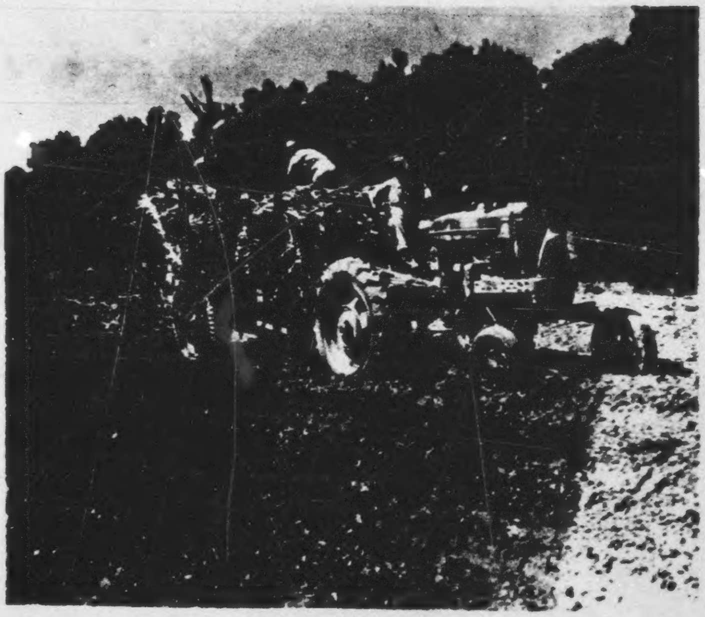
EAST SUGAR CANE AREA

PARISHES SERVED

POINTE COUPEE	WEST FELICANA
EAST FELICANA	EAST BATON ROUGE
WEST BATON ROUGE	IBERVILLE
ASCENSION	ST. JAMES
ST. CHARLES	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

AREA OFFICES

HOUMA BATON ROUGE



HAND PLANTING SUGARCANE IN THE BATON ROUGE AREA.

OUTLOOK FOR COMING YEAR

The East Sugar Cane Area is one of the most industrialized areas in the state. Numerous refineries and chemical plants are based in and around Baton Rouge and extend for miles down the Mississippi River.

Much of the manpower of the area, both skilled and unskilled, is attracted to these industries which offer higher wages, better employment and working conditions. As a result, farmers find it increasingly difficult to hire and retain farm workers particularly experienced farm equipment operators.

Sugar Cane

Sugar cane is the predominant crop in the area. Approximately 88,000 acres were reported allotted to sugar cane production in 1970. This acreage was divided among some 455 farms employing 1210 year-round workers.

Seasonal labor demands were high in 1970 due primarily to adverse weather conditions. The increase was noted particularly in planting which was seriously delayed by continual wet weather. Peak employment in planting occurred during September in 1969 with 875 workers employed. Peak was not reached in 1970 until October, when 1000 workers were employed by growers frantically racing against time to complete planting before harvesting operations began. They were not successful and both operations were carried on simultaneously. In some cases, planting was not completed.

There was also an increase in seasonal labor employed in the sugar cane harvest. Excessive moisture coupled with high winds caused extensive lodging and twisting of the cane which made machine harvesting difficult. The result was an increased demand for hand labor. Some 800 workers engaged in the harvest in 1970 compared to 500 in 1969.

Labor requirements for cultivation were the same for both years with 150 workers employed.

A 15% increase in sugar cane acreage is forecast for 1971. Labor demands for 1971 should remain about the same as 1969 depending, of course, on weather conditions.

Soybeans

Approximately 80,000 acres were planted in soybeans in the East Sugar Cane Area in 1970. A slight increase in acreage is expected in 1971. Soybean production is highly mechanized and employment is generally confined to year-round workers. There were approximately 950 year-round workers employed in 1970 and this number should remain about the same in 1971. Seasonal workers totaled approximately 100.

Cotton

Cotton is another highly mechanized crop. Cotton was grown on some 656 farms in the East Sugar Cane Area with 6,275 acres under cultivation in 1970. Employment included 120 year-round workers, 25 seasonal workers in planting, 75 in cultivation and 75 in harvest. A slight reduction in acreage is expected in 1971 with labor requirements remaining about the same.

Dairy Farming and Related Activities

Dairy farming activities including the raising of livestock, hay and small grain for feed were engaged in on some 320 farms encompassing 208,600 acres. Employment is composed principally of year-round workers and approximately 665 were employed in 1970. Seasonal employment was confined to hay and small grain harvesting with peak employment of 125 workers in October and November. Acreage and employment requirements are expected to remain about the same in 1971.

Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potato production was down somewhat from 1969 due to excessive moisture during the harvesting season. Some souring and rotting was experienced. Approximately 4500 acres were planted in 1970. A slight decrease in acreage is forecast for 1971.

Planting activity reached a peak in May and June with 50 seasonal workers employed. The harvest peak which occurred in October and November accounted for 100 seasonal workers. Labor demands for 1971 will be about the same as 1970.

Other crops employing a minimum of seasonal labor are: mixed vegetables, pecans and Irish potatoes.

Hot Peppers

Arrangements are being consummated with some 40 growers to plant about 700 acres in hot peppers in 1971. This should provide job opportunities for approximately 600 seasonal workers during harvest season.

The East Sugar Cane Area recruited and referred a number of workers to interstate farm employment in Connecticut and Florida.

Crop Activity Timetables:

Sugar Cane Cultivation	April through June
Sugar Cane Planting	August 15 through October 15
Sugar Cane Harvest	October 10 through December
Cotton Planting	April through May
Cotton Cultivation	May through June
Cotton Harvest	September through November 15
Sweet Potato Planting	May through June
Sweet Potato Cultivation	May through July
Sweet Potato Harvest	August 15 through November 15
Tobacco (Perique) Cultivation	April 15 through May
Tobacco (Perique) Harvest	August
Vegetable Planting	September 15 through November 15
Vegetable Harvest	May through June
Irish Potato Harvest	June
Hay Harvest	May through October
Pecan Harvest	October through December

Food Processing Timetables:

Sugar Manufacturing	October 10 through January 15
Pecan Shelling	October through January
Irish and Sweet Potato Processing	June through December

Strawberries are hand picked in 6 pint carriers similar to the one above.

STRAWBERRY AREA

PARISHES SERVED

St. Helena
Tangipahoa
Livingston

AREA OFFICE

Hammond

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Strawberry Area is located in the Southeastern part of Louisiana. Its primary agricultural activity is centered around the production of strawberries and vegetables. Other crops that contribute to the area's economy are hay, small grain and nursery stocks. In addition to field crops, pulpwood and logging, poultry farming, dairying and livestock raising also contribute to the overall economy of the Strawberry Area.

The primary labor using crops in the area are hay, strawberries, snap beans, bell pepper and cucumber.

The following chart shows peak seasonal employment by month for major labor using crops in 1970.

Crop & Activity	Seasonal Employment	Peak Month
Strawberry:		
Planting	500	November
Cultivation	500	March
Harvest	1,100	April
Mixed Vegetables:		
Planting	125	March
Cultivation	500	April
Harvest	200	October

Bellpepper Harvest		500	June
Hay Harvest		500	August
Snap Bean Harvest	(Fall)	1800	November
	(Spring)	900	May
Cucumber Harvest		550	June

In 1970 seasonal labor demands were met with local labor, commuting labor from Mississippi and the Bogalusa Area, as well as migrant workers from Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi. It is expected that the same pattern will prevail in 1971.

To date the harvest of strawberries is dependent upon hand labor as area growers do not use mechanical means in harvest. The three factos that contribute most to determining the seasonal demands are acreage, production, and market conditions. In 1971 acreage will be only 60% of 1970 acreage or between 900 and 1200 acres. The reasons for the reduction in acreage is attributed to scarcity of plants, higher production cost, and lower market value for berries. Also excessive soil moisture which prevented bed preparation contributed to the reduction of acreage. It is expected that there will be, in view of the 40% reduction of acreage, a smaller demand for seasonal workers in the 1971 strawberry crop.

The vegetable crop is slowly replacing strawberries as the leading labor user in the area, as there is some vegetable activity practically year round. In 1971 vegetable growers are expected to increase their acreage in cabbage, snapbeans, bellpepper and cucumbers thus, seasonal labor should increase proportionally.

Harvest of hay in 1970 employed 500 seasonal workers at peak. It is expected that seasonal labor demands will remain approximately the same in this crop in 1971.

In 1970 a pilot program was promoted by the Hammond Area Office involving college students from the local university and the local nurseries. The nursery farmers agreed, on a trial basis, to employ college students on a part-time basis to sack and dig shrubbery. This program started out with six (6) students and has grown to twenty-four (24) at present. The nursery farmers have accepted this program and because of its success the program will be expanded in 1971.

The overall outlook for the Strawberry Area in 1971 appears bright. It is expected, assuming that weather, market and crop conditions are favorable, there will be an increase in seasonal agricultural needs in all phases of crop production, except strawberries. As in the past, the seasonal labor needs will be met locally by utilizing day haul operations, commuters from Mississippi, the Bogalusa Area and migrants from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Also, school age children will be utilized during non-school hours.

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Strawberry preserving and Quick Freezing	May through June
Frozen Vegetable Packing	July through August 15

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Strawberry Planting	November through December
Strawberry Cultivation	January through February
Strawberry Harvest	March 15 through May
Vegetable Planting	April (Spring) & July (Fall)
Vegetable Harvest	May and June (Spring) September through November 15 (Fall)
Hay Harvest	May through October
Cotton Harvest	September through October 15
Tung Nut Harvest	October through February

TUNG NUT AREA

PARISHES SERVED

WASHINGTON ST. TAMMANY

AREA OFFICE

BOGALUSA

GATHERING TUNG NUT IN THE BOGALUSA AREA. THE LOUISIANA TUNG NUT IS STILL ALMOST 100% HARVESTED BY HAND.

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Tung Nut Area is located in the extreme southeastern part of the state. The area is so situated that its close proximity to the New Orleans and Baton Rouge industrial areas offers diversified employment to the area's labor force. Thus, we see the agricultural employers competing for labor with other non-agricultural higher paying jobs. However, as in the past, all seasonal labor demands can be met locally and with the aid of commuting labor from nearby Mississippi.

Principle agricultural crops grown in the area are tung nut, hay, soybeans, and vegetables. Other agricultural endeavors are nurseries, livestock, and dairy production.

Tung nut production has declined during the past decade from 16,000 acres in the early sixties to less than 4,000 acres today. The primary reasons for the reduction is because of crop damage by several hurricanes during the 1960's. Most trees were damaged and growers are not replanting trees for one reason or another. The acreage previously used in tung is being used for various other agricultural crops, such as pasture, soybeans, and vegetables.

In 1970, a peak of 250 seasonal workers were employed during tung harvest. Seasonal employment in 1971 is estimated to be approximately the same as reported in 1970.

Another crop in the Tung Nut Area that uses seasonal labor is the cucumber harvest. In 1970, a peak of 425 seasonal workers was used in harvesting cucumbers in June. Seasonal labor demand in 1971 should, barring adverse weather, crop and market conditions, equal or surpass that reported in 1970.

Seasonal labor demands in hay and cotton should be approximately the same in 1971, as reported in 1970. In 1969, 50 seasonal workers were used in cotton harvest.

It is estimated that 600 regular hired workers were employed in dairy and nursery work in 1970. It is expected that the total will remain about the same in 1971.

Other rural non-agricultural services will be continued with pulpwood and logging as well as all other non-ag industries in 1971. As previously stated, the close proximity to New Orleans and Baton Rouge and high paying industrial opportunities affect, to some extent, the availability of workers for the lower paying rural agricultural and non-agricultural labor market. However, in the past, the Rural Manpower Service has been able to fill most job requests by rural employers.

Timetable of Seasonal Farm Activities:

Tung Nut Cultivation	April through September
Tung Nut Harvest	October 15 through March
Cotton Cultivation	May through June
Cotton Harvest	August through October
Hay Harvest	July 15 through October
Corn Harvest	October through November
Cucumber Harvest	May through July

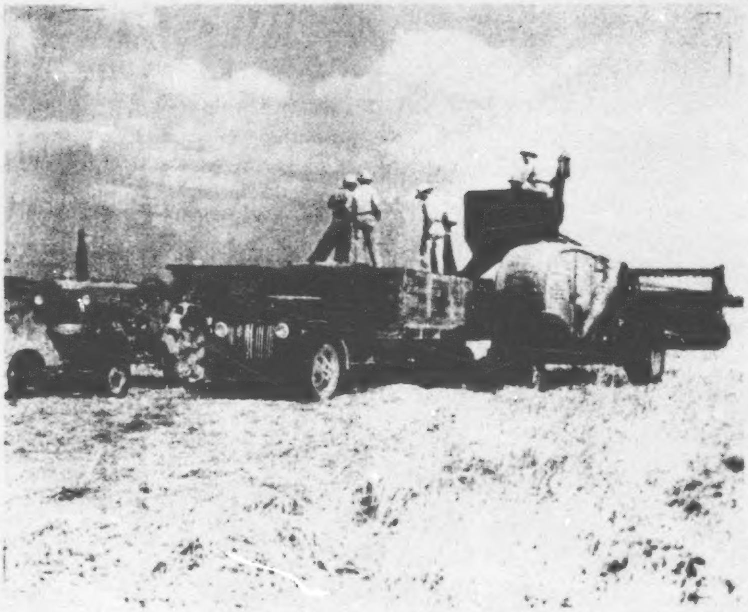
RICE AREA

PARISHES SERVED

Jefferson Davis
Acadia
Calcasieu
Cameron

AREA OFFICE

Crowley



Harvesting Rice by machine in the Crowley Area. Rice harvest in Louisiana is almost 100% mechanized.

OUTLOOK FOR THE COMING YEAR

The Rice Area is characterized by a flat topography poor surface and internal drainage. It is in close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico and has an altitude ranging from 5 to 100 feet above sea level.

In the Rice Area, farmers are continually confronted with adjustment decisions due to changing agricultural technology, increasing production cost, and acreage and production controls on principal crops. Rice has been the traditional enterprise in the Rice Area for many years, however, production emphasis in the past five (5) years has shifted to soybeans as a second industry replacing cattle.

Other crops in the Rice Area consist of sweet potatoes, corn and hay.

Seasonal employment in rice remained fairly small due to high mechanization. The demand for year-round workers remained about the same as in 1969. Canal work and rice flooding are the only activities not mechanized in rice production. In May, 1970, a peak of fifty (50) seasonal workers were engaged in planting rice, a peak of fifty (50) workers were used in flooding during April, May, June and July, a peak of twenty-five (25) in cultivation in June, and a peak of fifty (50) in harvest during August. Labor demands in 1971 should be approximately the same as in 1970.

Soybeans continue to utilize some twenty-five (25) seasonal workers in planting and cultivation. It is expected that this will not change in 1971.

Hay harvest utilized some 125 workers in August. It is the single largest user of seasonal labor in the Rice Area. No change is expected in the employment of seasonal workers in 1971.

Mechanization patterns will not vary greatly from previous years, therefore, labor demands for all crops in the Rice Area will be relatively the same in 1971 as reported in 1970.

Timetable of Seasonal Crop Activities:

Rice Planting	April through May
Rice Cultivation	May 15 through July
Rice Harvest	July through October
Cotton Cultivation	May through July
Cotton Harvest	August through September
Sweet Potato Cultivation	May 15 through July 15
Sweet Potato Harvest	August through October
Corn Harvest	October
Hay Harvest	August through October

Timetable of Food Processing Activities:

Rice Cleaning and Polishing	July through November
Sweet Potato Canning	August through December

PART III. ATTACHMENTS TO REPORT

INFORMATION STATIONS AND SEASONAL OFFICES:

Louisiana did not operate any information stations or seasonal offices.

SPECIAL STUDIES:

No special studies were prepared on agricultural labor.

ATTACHMENTS:

The following attachments are samples of material employed in recruitment and public relations efforts.

JOHN J. MCKEITHEN
GOVERNOR

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

F. C. DOYAL, JR.
ADMINISTRATOR

P. O. Box 188
Opelousas, Louisiana

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dear Sir:

The Opelousas office of the Louisiana State Employment Service is studying the labor needs of the community and surrounding rural areas to determine where and to what extent our rural industries need assistance in locating employees. In case you are not familiar with our Rural Manpower Service, its major purposes are to find qualified workers for our rural employers and to locate suitable employment for workers. There is no fee for this service.

As one of the employers in this area, the information you furnish will enable us to arrive at an estimate of the total number of employees needed in the area. The information about your business operations and employment needs will be held in strict confidence and will not be given to anyone.

If you should need workers, our representative will welcome the opportunity to call on you and discuss your needs and available applicants.

We will appreciate your answering the following questions and returning the questionnaire to us at your earliest convenience. Please use the enclosed, self-addressed envelope which needs no postage.

Sincerely,

C. A. Gardiner

C. A. Gardiner,
Manager

PLEASE SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENT DATA

Total number of regular employees _____. Number of seasonal hires _______.

Which months seasonal workers are employed? ___________________________.

Openings available at present ________. May our Rural Manpower Service assist you in meeting your labor needs? ________________.

LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYMENT
SERVICE
AFFILIATED WITH
U S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
SERVICE FOR EVERYONE
LOCAL · STATE · NATIONAL

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Dear Sir

The Rural Manpower Service Representative from the Opelousas office of the Louisiana State Employment Service is continuing his program to aid farmers who need workers for the coming planting and cultivation season.

Our representative has been in contact with crew leaders and workers during the off season obtaining information on expected labor supply. With the continued increase in industrial employment, the supply of available farm workers continues to decrease. Therefore, you are respectfully reminded that if you will need labor to plant or cultivate your crops, you should let our representative know of your needs well in advance of the time you will need the labor.

This program is a part of the service of your local State Employment Service and there is no charge to either farmer or worker for this service.

Our office is located at 262 West Bellevue Street, Opelousas, telephone 942-6552. Do not hesitate to call on us for assistance in meeting your labo needs.

Sincerely,

C. A. Gardiner

C. A. Gardiner
Manager

Call or visit:
Mr. Larry Benoit
Rural Manpower Service Representative

1970

KASO RADIO

4-3-70

Herrel Jones

GOOD MORNING!

This is Herrel Jones representing your local State Employment Service.

With spring bursting out all over again, activity in North Louisiana is expected to take on new vigor, particularly in the labor market. There are a number of people already registered for work at the employment office and employers are urged to call early while there is room for selectivity.

Out of area labor demand is confined to a large fruit growing and processing company in Florida. There will be transportation made available to workers on April 14th and again on the 28th. They require workers who are able to harvest citrus fruit from ladders up to 24 feet tall.

Citrus harvest workers receive free transportation and housing and 30¢ per box for harvesting oranges. Workers who may be interested in working in Florida until July should apply at the local employment office as soon as possible so that transportation can be secured.

Other agricultural labor demand is for dairy hands, silage workers and general farm hands.

There is still a general shortage of experienced and qualified farm people, so if you have farm experience and need work be sure to register.

Now, until this time next week, best wishes from State Employment Service.

MAY 4 1970

4

APR 28 1970

FROM: LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
2900 DOWDELL STREET
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA
PHONE: 865-2371

1. FARM HANDS - LIVESTOCK

EXPERIENCED

PAY: $200.00 - $225.00 PER MONTH, Plus FREE HOUSING AND UTILITIES

GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION

2. FARM EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

EXPERIENCED

PAY: $1.25 to $1.50 PER HOUR AND FREE HOUSING

3. PIECE MAKER (PULPWOOD CUTTER)

EXPERIENCED SAW OPERATORS

PAY: $12.00 PER LOAD PER MAN

GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION

4. HARVEST HANDS - CITRUS FRUITS

PAY: 30¢ PER BOX - FREE HOUSING

NO EXPERIENCE - WILL TRAIN

APR 28 1970

RADIO SPOT ANNOUNCEMENT

Radio Station KSLO - Opelousas
Radio Station KVPI - Ville Platte
Radio Station KEUN - Eunice

January 9, 1970
(Please run periodically through
January 13, 1970)

THE LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ANNOUNCES THAT APPLICATIONS ARE BEING TAKEN FOR WORKERS 18 YEARS OLD AND UP FOR WORK IN THE FLORIDA CITRUS HARVEST. FREE HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION. MEALS WILL BE FURNISHED AT A REASONABLE COST. A CHARTER BUS WILL BE IN OPELOUSAS ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1970. INTERESTED WORKERS ARE URGED TO CONTACT THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE LOCATED AT 262 WEST BELLEVUE STREET OR TELEPHONE 942-6552, OPELOUSAS, FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

NEWS RELEASE TO AJEF Jennings 9-8-70

OUT OF A JOB? DO YOU NEED IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT? AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ARE NEEDED FOR THE TOBACCO HARVEST IN HARTFORD, CONN. HOUSING IS FREE AND MEALS ARE PROVIDED AT A VERY LOW COST. FREE ROUND-TRIP TRANSPORTATION FOR WORKERS WHO WORK THE ENTIRE CONTRACT PERIOD. FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE LOCATED AT:

LA. DEPT. OF EMP. SECURITY
P. O. DRAWER 269
600 N. AVE G
CROWLEY, LOUISIANA 70526

The Daily Advertiser
The Abbeville Meridional
For Immediate Release

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
July 8, 1970

Manager A. J. Dugas, with the Louisiana State Employment Service, announces an opening for an experienced Farm Equipment Mechanic to re-locate in Chopin, Louisiana. Very good salary with free housing and utilities is being offered. Qualified applicants who are interested should contact Mr. Castille at the Louisiana State Employment office at 706 East Vermilion Street, telephone 233-5400.

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE
STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1001 NORTH 23RD STREET-BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

TELEPHONE . 348-2192 Ext. 325
T. J. RAY, CHIEF OF FARM PLACEMENT

Bulletin No. 20 Volume XXIII May 18, 1970

STATE SUMMARY

Seasonal farm employment, estimated at 4,750 for week ending May 15, increased 12.43% from the previous week and is 35.71% higher than the comparable week of last year. Field work was very active during the week as favorable weather prevailed throughout most of the state.

Seasonal employment was centered around planting, cultivation and spring harvest activities. Some 1,525 farm workers were engaged in planting activities as compared to 950 workers in the preceding week. On the other hand, spring harvest employment dropped from 2,025 in the preceding week to 1,650 during the report week. This decrease in harvest employment was due to near completion of strawberry harvest. Cultivation employment remained steady at 925 workers.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Favorable weather prevailing, seasonal employment is expected to continue to increase as field work remains active in planting and cultivation. The harvest of late spring vegetables is not expected to influence any increases until June 1 or later. No farm labor shortages or the need for out-of-state workers are anticipated as demands will be easily met with local labor.

In the Opelousas office area there are two mixed crews of 60 workers available for cotton cultivation work within daily commuting distance. The Alexandria office area is preferred at no less than $1.00 per hour and $1.00 per worker for transportation. In the Bogalusa office area a mixed crew of 30 workers is available for vegetable harvest in the Hammond office area on a daily commuting basis at $.75 per bushel (hamper) and $1.00 per worker for transportation.

In other areas of the state there is a need for permanent non-farm workers and year-round farm workers as follows:

New Iberia - 1 Routeman (Dairy), $100.00 per week plus commission

Shreveport - 3 Farm Equipment Operators, $1.25 - $1.50 per hour plus free housing
1 Load Machine Operator (Logging) $1.00 per cord
2 Farm Hands, General, $1.25 per hour, one with free house - other to commute daily
1 Dairy Hand, $65.00 per week plus free housing
1 Truck Driver (Logging) $1.00 per cord
4 Piece Makers (Logging), $3.00 per cord

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE
STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1001 NORTH 23RD STREET - BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

TELEPHONE . 348-2192 Ext. 325 T. J. RAY, CHIEF OF FARM PLACEMENT

Bulletin No. 46 Volume XXIII November 16, 1970

STATE SUMMARY

Weather conditions remained fair throughout most of the State during the report week ending November 12th. Total seasonal employment numbered 7450 workers which was only 125 less than the previous week.

The sugar cane harvest generated the greatest demand for labor with 2150 workers employed. Sugar cane planting , still incomplete, accounted for only 350 workers as harvest activities took precedence. Some growers may wait until harvest is over to complete planting.

Approximately 1800 workers were engaged in the harvest of Fall snap beans in the Hammond Area. This was an increase of 400 workers over the previous week.

Improved field conditions increased demand for workers in the cotton harvest. Some 700 were employed compared to 575 the week before.

Sweet potato digging continues with 475 workers reported. This is a slight decrease from the 500 reported the previous week.

The hot pepper harvest is about 90% complete. Some 400 workers were engaged in this activity.

Approximately 400 workers were gathering this year's small pecan crop.

Other activities included 200 employed in soybean harvest, 350 setting out strawberry plants, 100 picking cucumbers, 50 harvesting tung nuts and 475 in other harvest and farm related activities.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Labor supply is ample and demand is being met in most areas by local workers. The Hammond Area Office reports that by November 16th surplus workers will be available for intrastate employment.

There are job opportunities available to farm and non-farm workers in the following area offices:

In the Shreveport Office Area:

1 farm equipment operator - $1.25 per hour plus free housing

-over-

08 NOV 19 1970

OP CONDITIONS CHANGE RAPIDLY. CONTACT NEAREST LOCAL OFFICE BEFORE LEAVING AREA!

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
P. O. BOX 44094
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail

Official Business

1 farm couple - Man $1.25 per hour, Woman (domestic) $5.00 per day plus free housing
1 farm hand (dairy) - $60.00 to $75.00 per week plus free housing
1 couple for camp attendants - $200.00 per month plus free housing and utilities.
1 pellet mill operator - $1.60 to $2.00 per hour

In the Natchitoches Office Area:

2 farm equipment mechanics (shop) - repair John Deere, International and Ford equipment, both gasoline and butane. Wage $1.85 to $2.00 per hour. Free housing and utilities.

In the Monroe Office Area:

1 wool presser - $1.55 per hour
7 piecemakers (logging) $4.00 per load to $2.00 per hour
1 sawmill worker - $1.70 per hour
1 farm hand (dairy) - $1.25 per hour plus free housing and free milk
1 farm hand (dairy) - $70.00 per month plus free housing and free milk
1 cotton picker operator - $1.25 per hour

LOUISIANA
FARM LABOR BULLETIN

FARM PLACEMENT SERVICE
STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

1001 NORTH 23RD STREET - BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

TELEPHONE . 348-2192 Ext. 325

T. J. RAY, CHIEF OF FARM PLACEMENT

Bulletin No. 9 Volume XXIII March 2, 1970

STATE SUMMARY

Weather in some areas of the State has been favorable for field activities; consequence, a slight increase in the demand for seasonal hired labor has occurred. The increase, however, is mostly for equipment operators to prepare land for the on-coming planting season.

Up to now seasonal employment in the Florida parishes (southeast Louisiana) has remained fairly steady with some 800 workers employed. These workers are generally unskilled and utilized mostly in strawberry cultivation, tung harvest and vegetable (cabbage) cultivation and harvest. Strawberry cultivation and tung harvest are now entering their final stages (about 3 more weeks) and labor needs should begin to decline. Strawberry harvest is to begin around March 25th.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

To date, there are 19 orders representing 118 openings for strawberry harvest hands extended into clearance. Supply offices in receipt of clearance orders are urged to firm up worker commitments and notify the Louisiana State Office and the Hammond Area Office. Any office that may have available workers for Louisiana strawberry harvest is requested to contact the State Office for an order.

Attention is being given by area offices in locating workers for Connecticut Shade Tobacco. Wages are $1.75 per hour. Free housing and transportation is provided for all workers who complete their work agreement.

Some area offices report workers still available for work in Florida citrus but no orders.

The Opelousas Area Office reports a mixed crew is available for Irish potato planting within daily commuting distance, Alexandria area preferred. Request of wages not less than $1.00 per hour and $1.00 per person for transportation.

(Over)

MAR 4 1970

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
P. O. BOX 44094
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804

Postage and Fees Pai
Employment Security Ma

Official Business

There is, in some areas of the State, a continuing need for skilled farm equipment operators and year round farm workers. Demand offices and job openings are as follows:

Shreveport: 4 farm equipment operators, $50.00 - $60.00 week plus free housing
3 farm hand - livestock, $50.00 week plus free housing
1 farm hand - General, $1.25 per hour

Natchitoches: 8 experienced farm equipment operators, $1.30 per hour plus free housing

HELP WANTED

YEAR ROUND OYSTER SHUCKERS

Experience Preferred But Not Necessary

Transportation Arranged

HONK
HURRY!
DONT MISS THE BUS
INCREASE YOUR INCOME

Piece-Rate Wages

Average $13.00 per Day & Up

$1.60 per Hour Guarantee for a

40 Hour Work Week

Age 18 & Older

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

628 Wood St. Houma, La.

Phone: 873-8595

NEED A JOB ?

CONTACT

La. State Employment Service

MID-TOWN SHOPPING CENTER

MINDEN, LA.

* * *

JOBS AVAILABLE

FOR

Pulpwood Cutters

Log Cutters

Tractor Operators

Truck Drivers

HELP WANTED

MALE

18 and OLDER

FOR

FLORIDA

Citrus Harvest

7 -MONTH WORK CONTRACTS

Piece-rate wages scaled to permit group average earnings of $ 2.05 per hour.

Cost of meals not to exceed $2.25 per day.

Barracks Type Housing at NO COST to Workers.

FREE ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION FOR WORKERS WHO WORK ENTIRE CONTRACT PERIOD.

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

WORKERS WANTED

18 and OLDER

for Harvest Work

in

Hot Pepper Crop

Free Transportation

HURRY!
CATCH A DAY HAUL
TO A GOOD FARM JOB

AVERAGE
$ 8 – 10 per Day

Paid Daily!

Don't Delay!

Act Today!

For further information, contact

Farm Labor Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

232 W St. Peter Street, New Iberia

phone 369-6721

or

Apply in Person

No Fee Charged!

WORKERS WANTED

18 and OLDER
to

Plant Sugarcane

$1.40 per hour

Transportation Arranged

For further information, contact
Farm Labor Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

603 Center Street
New Iberia, La.

Telephone: 364-0456

Ask to join
"JIM'S WORKERS POOL"

NOW!

HELP WANTED

MALE

21 and OLDER

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

in CONNECTICUT Tobacco

for Pre-harvest and Harvest Work

$1.75 PER HOUR, Minimum

FREE HOUSING – MEALS, $2.33 PER DAY

6-MONTH WORK CONTRACTS

FREE ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION FOR WORKERS WHO WORK ENTIRE CONTRACT PERIOD.

For further information, contact

Farm Labor Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

HELP WANTED

Strawberry Pickers

NEEDED IN HAMMOND AREA

GOOD CROP

GOOD PICKING

GOOD PAY

Men and Women Needed

(Age 16 and Over)

For further information, contact

Rural Manpower Service Representative

La. State Employment Service

NOW!